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RAIN DANCERS OF SOUTH INDIA

COAXING the clouds for rain has been an art through the ages. Non-stop musical prayers, chanting of 'mantras' and rain dances represent the religious and mystic techniques of approach to the rain god, who is often elusive. Though scientists have lately taken to sowing dry ice in the clouds to get rain, the rain dancers of South India with their Sanai, drums and cymbals are out to make "Varuna", the rain god, hear their prayers and answer them with plentiful showers.

—Moorthy Vasan

Naga Leader Goes Underground

SEE PAGE 5

At The Turn Of The Century

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BY

J. Sta MARIA

AT the turn of the century the earth was round enough and the sun was old enough. Venus was even then the brightest planet; the moon was often shy of us and volcanoes often thundered. The Pole Star aimed at the earth's axis and pearls insisted on lying at the bottom of the oceans, while school-boys often asked: 'Who lives on Mars?'

The Crown was then the symbol of power; the main force that influenced international politics. The Germain Kaiser, the Austrian Emperor, the Russian Czar, the British Sovereign and the Japanese Divine Emperor were perched high on their pedestals.

Then came the wind which within two decades swept away all but the last two, interning traditions of several centuries with the ruins of the shattered monarchies. Today, absolute monarchy is as old-fashioned and vague as the tight, long, black dress that great-grandma wore on her wedding day.

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And like the Crown, a host of other things have either been eliminated or deformed beyond recognition by the years that lie between us and the day when the world celebrated the birth of the century.

The Father of this nation, perhaps, was running along the streets and salons of London with his pants hanging a conspicuous distance above his ankles.

Pandit Nehru, whose slippery crown now runs in its sixties, was perhaps grinding through the lower forms of a millionaire's education, learning the anatomy of pussy-cat.

Our neighbours the Chinese, carrying their stiff black pigtails behind them and their philosophic 'Ching Ching chow' before them, were being kept rather busy in having to choose between the revolutionary ideas of Dr. Sun Yet Sen and the autocracy of the Manchu Dynasty; while Chiang-Kai shek was absorbing the rudiments of warfare.

Japan, Russia, Germany, France and Britain were pulling at the skirts of China which the Great Wall could no longer protect effectively, while her own natives toiled in the paddy fields to earn a puny sum of taels a day.

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The Japanese were at this time actively engaged in preparing to establish a landmark in world history. The sun rose each year to find that they had made rapid territorial advances. They bore deep into Korea and Manchuria and came face to face with Russian imperialism.

Next, they were sweeping their Russian enemies out of their hunting-ground and decorating history with the first decisive Asiatic victory over one of the top European nations.

Russia was passing through one of the most critical phases of her existence. Her forces were retiring before Asiatic, worsted and humiliated.

Gray-haired Leo Tolstoy had just completed his 'Resurrection' and was preaching his message of peace, poverty and simplicity, eating coarse food out of coarse bowls and stitching his own coarse shoes.

Nicolai Lenin was sneaking from one rat-hole to another with monarchy at his heels; while Joseph Stalin was faced by the problem of choosing between being a theologian and a shoe-maker.

Germany was a brilliant specimen of a prosperous nation and her ambassadors were prominent figures in the courts of the World. On the Imperial throne sat a young, vigorous and distinctive autocrat who awaited the slightest opportunity to give to the world an exhibition of his country's military might.

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As for France, consequent to her defeat of 1870 at the hands of Germany, she had drowned herself shyly into her shell and was peeping timidly at affairs all around her. Her new Government appeared on the political scene occasionally.

Romance went along the streets of Paris as it has always done, the

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WEEK-END FUN

A farmer was making his nightly rounds, when he saw a furtive figure beside the barn, holding a lantern. "Who are you?" he yelled.

"It's only me—Jim," the intruder answered, with a giggle.

"What are you doing here so late?"

"Er—I'm courting Sarah."

"But why the lantern?" the farmer inquired. "When I was courting my missus, I didn't take a lantern!"

"Yes, sir," Jim answered, solemnly. "Anybody can see that."

* * *

"You told that man it was five minutes' walk to station, and it takes a good twenty minutes."

"Yes but he seemed so tired."

* * *

Jean changed her mind and told her Scotch suitor that she could never be more than a sister to him. But she didn't return the ring.

"Never mind," said a friend. "Plenty more fish in the sea."

"Maybe", said Mac. "but I've lost my bait."

* * *

Said a mother to her small son: "Those little orphans have no father and mother, and no Aunt Sarah. Would you like to give them something?"

"Yes. What about giving them Aunt Sarah?"

* * *

During some particularly tough training the men in a parachute battalion went to an officer with a complaint.

"It's the new cook, sir," they explained; "he's trying to make us soft."

"How so?"

"Well, sir, every time we have boiled barbed wire for dinner he puts sugar in it."

* * *

"Ladies and gentlemen," shouted the street performer, "in a few moments I will astonish you by eating coal, stones and nails. I will also swallow a sword, then I will come round with a hat trusting to get enough for a crust of bread."

"What!" came a voice from the crowd. 'Still hungry?'

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Rastus had just been presented by his wife with his twelfth child. As the proud father was escorting the doctor to the door a duck passed by.

"Whose duck is that?" asked the doctor.

"Dat ain't no duck," said Rastus, with a sigh. "Dat's the stork with its legs worn down."

* * *

An estate agent bought his little girl a beautifully furnished doll's house, and on his return after a week's absence asked her how she liked it.

"Oh it's very nice Daddy," She replied.

"But where is it, Betty?"

"Oh, I rented it furnished to Cousin Jill for sixpence a week."

* * *

A man passing a shop heard such a terrific argument going on inside that he went in to investigate. He found only the proprietor.

"Who were you arguing with?" he asked. "You're all alone."

"I get bored because business is so bad," the proprietor explained, "so I talk to myself."

"Well," the man reasoned, "if you're talking to yourself, why on earth do you have to argue?"

"Because," the owner retorted, "I can't stand a liar!"

* * *

An earnest mother conducting her children through a British museum came upon the bullet-torn vest which had been taken from the body of Lord Nelson after the battle of Trafalgar. She pointed solemnly to the hole where the fatal bullet had entered.

"There, children," she said to them. "You remember what I told you about a stitch in time saving nine. Now if that hole had been mended, the bullet wouldn't have gone through. And Nelson might be living yet!"

* * *

When a woman driver put her hand out, you may be sure of one thing—the window is open.

Many a woman seems to rely solely upon her intuition when backing a car into a parking space.

When a woman driver gives you more than half the road, she is probably parked.

He: "If a man steals, no matter what, he will live to regret it."

She: "How about those kisses you used to steal before we were married?"

He: "You heard what I said?"

* * *

A man returned home from the office one night and as he sat down to dinner with his wife, said: "You've been worrying me for five years now because you weren't as well dressed as the woman next door."

"Well?" demanded his wife.

"Well," was the husband's answer, "he's failed. They've lost everything."

"Did he owe you anything"? asked the wife.

"No," answered her husband.

"Well," demanded the wife, "what's that got to do with my clothes, then?"

* * *

The boxer's second hammered on the resined boards. "Hit 'im, hit 'im!" he vainly entreated his man.

The boxer, outclassed, failed to comply. He recoiled from an attack and clutched despairingly at a ring post.

"Not with that, you fool!" shouted his second; "you'll be disqualified."

A flustered woman approached the shopwalker in a large department store and said, "I'm looking for my husband. I was to have met him here an hour ago. Have you seen him?"

"What does he look like?" asked the shopwalker.

"Well," the lady said, "he's tall and wears glasses, but perhaps the best way to recognize him is that he's probably purple by now."

* * *

The travelling seiesman ran out of petrol one evening on a lonely road and asked at the only farmhouse in sight, "Can you put me up for the night?"

"I can," said the farmer, "if you don't mind sharing a room with my young son."

"Good heavens," gasped the salesman, "I'm in the wrong joke!"

* * *

A man met a friend he hadn't seen for a long time. "Why, George," he said, "you've changed! What's making you look so old?"

"Trying to keep young?" said George.

"Trying to keep young?" queried the man.

"Yes," was the gloomy response, "nine of them."

'IT WITHERS—IT DIES— THEN IT GROWS AGAIN'

The St. Louis Globe Democrat

EMPTY BOTTLES INSURED FOR £3,500

AFTER visiting a flood relief centre, the Queen Mother set down a half-drunk cup of tea. A man instantly seized it, swallowed the dregs and pocketed the cup .... though it wasn't his.

This was just another instance of souvenitis. The modern craze for souvenir hunting reaches such lengths that a waiter had to be discharged from a West-end restaurant the other day because he pocketed the forks used by famous customers.

In the china cabinet of a modest Newcastle home the place of honour is held by a champagne glass with Princess Margaret's lipstick imprint on the grim. As soon as the Princess had finished one of her favourite pink champagne cocktails, the bartender put the glass on one side—though unlike some souvenir fiends he asked permission before taking it home.

Souvenirs, of course, are valued by their scarcity. Two years ago, when John Peel's hunting horn came on the market, it fetched £600 after spirited bidding. More recently, a second horn—with spurs thrown in—fetched barely £200. Too many Peel horns had apparently spoilt the glamour. Yet five of John Peel's hunting horns are known to be in existence, all equally authentic.

Unrivalled, on the other hand, is an empty wine bottle used ten years ago to toast one of the greatest landmarks in history, the inauguration of the world's first atomic pile. Now cherished by Chicago University, the bottle is insured for £3,500.

When Einstein had his hair cut in a New York barber shop, customers unashamedly scrambled for locks of his fair. Mr. Churchill's cigar stubs, snippings from Danny Kaye's tie, even worn-out old slippers auctioned for charity by movie stars—they're all in the souvenir swing.

The Time We Live By

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BY JOHN E. GIBSON

WHAT makes time pass slowly on some occasions, swiftly on others? Mental time—the time you feel by—is not measured by mechanical clocks but a sensitive physiological clock in the measurement centres of your brain, writes the author in 'This Week'.

This clock is powered by your metabolism, regulated by the chemistry of your emotions. When it runs fast, it can make minutes seem like hours; when it runs slow it can telescope minutes into seconds.

Some individuals' mental clocks run consistently slow. They're always being surprised to find that it's later than they think. They are habitually late for appointments; for them mechanical time races so fast that they never quite catch up with it. There are others whose internal clocks run fast; for them time seems to creep so slowly that 15 minutes may seem like an hour. Make an appointment with one of them, and the odds are that he'll be there ahead of time.

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Some people have mental timepieces which seem synchronized with the clock on the wall. They can usually guess the time of day within ten minutes. Experiments at a leading university showed that about 50 per cent of the subjects tested had such an accurate time sense that they could awaken from sleep at a previously designated hour. But even these human clocks tend to run fast or slow occasionally.

Our mental clocks are affected, for example, by changes in body temperature. Dr. Hudson Hoagland, noted biologist, discovered that when we become overheated time seems to pass slowly; with a high fever, it has a snail-like pace. Conversely, when body temperature drops to subnormal levels, time whizzes by.

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All states of mind have a bearing on your estimate of time. Studies conducted at Arizona State College have shown that attitudes of confidence and optimism make time move at an accelerated pace, while feelings of doubt and anxiety slow it down. The more "down in the dumps" you feel the more slowly time drags by.

If you find time dragging and want to speed it up, drink a cup of tea or coffee. It will do the trick. Liquor has a double-barrelled effect on the time sense. It makes short intervals of time fly; 45 minutes can seem to be only 15. But for longer periods, liquor makes time appear to pass much more slowly. A series of tests conducted by the noted German scientist Othmar Sterzinger, of the University of Graz, showed that for most people alcohol waits only about 20 minutes to do its abrupt about-face. Liquor can scarcely be recommended as a means of giving time a "shot in the arm."

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How fast time passes for you is also determined to a great extent by your age. When you are young—during childhood and adolescence—mechanical time crawls. It marches by at a steadily increasing speed with each passing year until old age approaches, when it rushes past. Exhaustive studies by the French psychologist Pierre Lecomte du Nouy indicate that in the course of one hour a child lives physically and psychologically as much as a man of 60 lives in five hours. Therefore it is not surprising that it is difficult to sustain the attention of a child for more than a few minutes; to him ten minutes take as long to pass as 50 minutes for an older man.

The evidence makes it clear that the time we really live by is not mechanical time as it is measured by the clock inside our brains.

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'AUSSIES' CELEBRATE FILM FESTIVAL

Clamour For Pictures From India And China

BY JULES FELDMANN

WHEN Film Festivals are held in the Old World.. in Venice. Cannes. Edinburgh much may be taken for granted. Almost certainly, the films will mostly be on first world release. The presentation will be polished and comfortable, the audiences urbane and knowledgeable. When a Festival is held in Australia, still filmically far distant in spite of a jet air age, you may wonder how a young nation effervescing in swift changemay go about the business.

The answer is exciting, and, looked at in the context of cultural growth and understanding, revealing. It appears that the Australians have added a third dimension to the Film Festival — something distilled from the national essence. As you will understand, it coloured their latest Festival held this year in the Victorian capital of Melbourne.

It all began when, in 1952, inspired selection brought the first Film Festival to the little bush town of Olinda in the high hills of the Dandenong Ranges, 30 odd miles from Melbourne. A little tremulously, the organisers had expected about 350 people, but they were not prepared for the human deluge which fell on Olinda when more than 800 people flooded the town to spend four days of relative discomfort in improvised theatres in the hard-seated bush halls.

OLINDA ATTRACTS

Olinda confounded quite a few. The trade, redoubtable in its monumental cynicism, was shocked into surprise. The newspapers, at first only politely interested, suddenly enthused about the Festival and plastered it on all the important pages each day. There was an Australian news accent on film — a change from the usual star dust from Hollywood.

Planning for the Festival of 1953 envisaged the National Capital, Canberra, as the obvious site. Circumstances, however, dictated otherwise, and so Melbourne, the stately metropolis of nearly 1,500,000 people, had the now celebrated mantle of Olinda thrust upon it. The organisers, greatly daring, had planned for 2,000 subscribers, whom they proposed to entertain and educate over the traditional Labour Day week-end in March, in Melbourne's biggest auditorium, the baroque Exhibition Building. Three hours before the Festival was given an inaugural blessing by a Minister of the State Government, it looked as if the organisers had miscalculated. They were 500 short of their total. But by eight o'clock 500 laconic late starters were wearing their festival badges. Melbourne had unhurriedly lived up to the moment.

The huge, bleak edifice which is the Melbourne Exhibition Building, is redolent of Victorian colonialism.

Yet, it stands boldly set in the greenery of gracious gardens, where fountains play in strong sunlight. Both the wooden building and the gardens are now old, touched with a benign serenity which is beginning to dignify Melbourne.

Within these wooden wolls 52 years ago, Australia had become a nation with the inauguration of the Commonwealth. Here, too, Melba had sung, and here there had been many early cultural beginnings. So the Exhibition's halls were prepared for films. The main hall could easily seat every Festival subscriber, but its acoustics had to be geared for sound. Experts from the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation immediately offered to prepare the hall for the Festival, To them, it was a heaven-sent chance to experiment along certain lines in the national interest. It was they who overcame the sound difficulties with newfangled equipment of their own design, and a system which they copied from St. Paul's Cathedral, London. Projection offered another problem. From Britain special lenses were ordered They were made and hurried out. All was set for the Festival

AUSTRALIAN DOCUMENTARY

First film to be screened was an Australian documentary entitled ACROSS THE FRONTIERS, produced for UNESCO. Despite national pride no Australian would call this small film distinguished for there is nothing remarkable in its presentation, and, were it not for one fact, it would not be singled out for special notice. The fact was that here was a film which meant much to two sections of the audience. One was the group of New Australians, refugees, stateless ones and the rest who had come across the frontiers to a young land. As befitted their cultural tradition, they were present in large numbers at the Festival. Then, there were the many Asians, men and women who have come to study at our universities and colleges. They, too, were rapt devotees of the Festival. To these, the newcomers and the visitors, the subject of the film, the breaking down of the barriers in men's minds, presented a thesis which they most obviously appreciated—a commonsense argument even though it may have been presented in the common-place.

And so ACROSS THE FRONTIERS set the Festival rolling in the right mood. The three elements in the audience, New and Old Australians and the Asians, shrugging convention aside, got down to seeing films and talking about them in the aisles, in the halls and out in the gardens during the intervass .In just under 20 minutes, the Festival had justified itself with the very first film.

PACIFIC WORLD

Astonishing as it may seem to others, it sometimes takes decades for many famous films to reach Australian screens. That is why MOANA OF THE SOUTH SEAS, Robert Flaherty's classic film, although made in the voiceless days of the screen, aroused mighty enthusiasm among the Festival throngs. It had been read about but never seen. Another Point about MOANA.

Australia's horizons are widening fast, and Australians now realise that the Pacific world is their world, that the ancient cultures which surround them are worth appreciation.

Sessions as well attended as any were devoted to MOANA and other films dealing with the life of the South Pacific. From these arose a clamour for films from India, China, Ceylon and other places of East of Suez. Next year, the audiences are going to get them.

One of the feature films which had their first Australian screening, Paul Rotha's NO RESTING PLACE, and Roberto Rossellini's GERMANY YEAR ZERO, seemed to make the biggest impression. Rotha has a reputation in Australia, built largely on his documentaries such as WORLD OF PLENTY which project themes well understood in this country. His unseen presence has even been strongly felt by the nation's nascent documentary movement, and this, his first feature film, did nothing to make Australians think less of him. The film earned big applause even though the Irish brogue made the track difficult for Australian ears. Yet, the power of the story, and a natural Australian sympathy for the underdog, endeared this tinker tale to the audience.

GERMANY YEAR ZERO shocked the native born. Rossellini's etching of a nation's fanatically distorted values, reflected in a child brought to parent murder, had been shunned by Australian exhibitors. None could understand why—for here was a singular indictment of the monstrous thing against which so many Australians had fought and died. Clear sub-titles made the German sound

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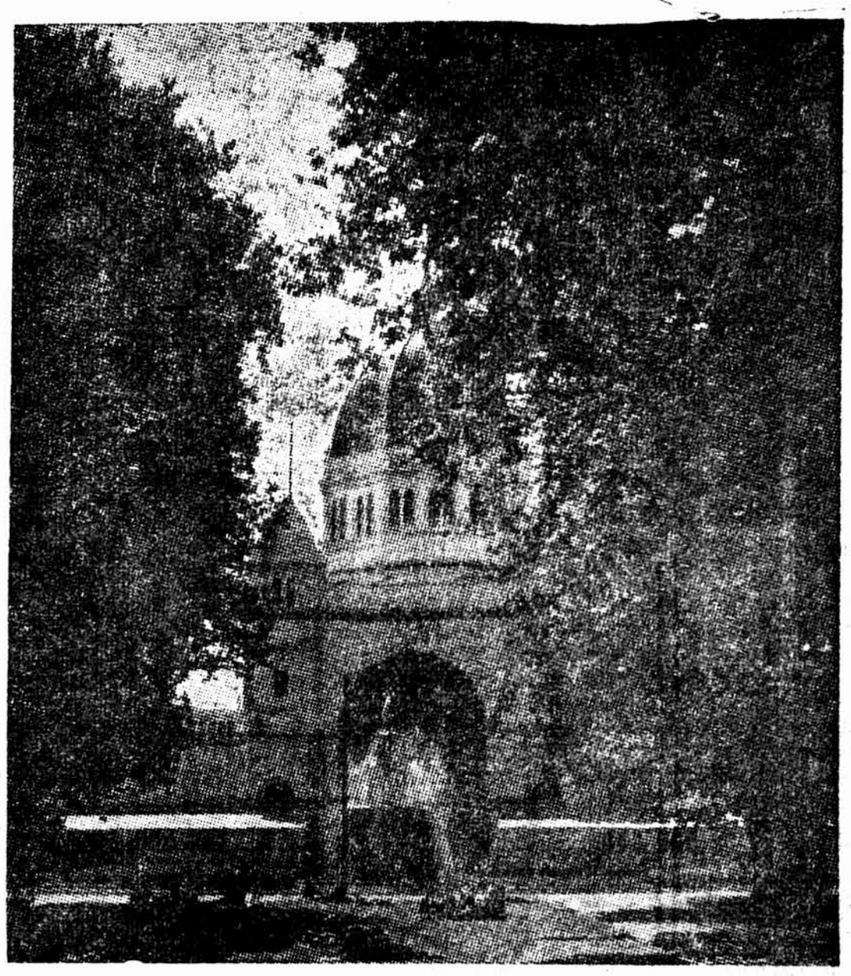
FROM THE SCREEN TO JOURNALS

Film Festival subscribers spend a session break at the film magazines and journals table. Hundreds of periodicals in several languages dealing with films were placed on the reading desks.

IDEAL VENUE



Location for Australia's second National Film Festival was the historic Exhibition Building, Melbourne. Between sessions the Festival subscribers ate picnic lunches and formed discussion groups on the surrounding lawns.

PEOPLE & OFFICIALS MUST COOPERATE

Community Projects Demand Revolutionary Outlook

THE PHILOSOPHY BEHIND COMMUNITY PROJECTS AND THE NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND THE OBJECTIVES WHICH MUST BE AIMED AT ARE EXPLAINED BY SHRI V. T. KRISHNAMACHARI, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, PLANNING COMMISSION, IN A SHORT PAMPHLET PRODUCED BY THE COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION.

These observations of Shri Krishnamachari which were made at the Second Development Commissioners' Conference held in New Delhi, between April 16 to 19, have been circulated by the Community Projects Administration to all the State Governments for guidance and action on the suggested lines.

Shri Krishnamachari's observations on the role which community projects and the National Extension Service are expected to play in the national life, the tests by which the success of the community programme should be judged, the directions in which a change of outlook among the people should be brought about and the need for the Administration to adapt itself to its new role of a welfare State from its erstwhile position as a primarily law and order Government

Main Directions

Observing that the two most prominent evils in rural India are under employment and under production, Shri Krishnamacnari says that a change of outlook among the villagers is the most important objective that the community project programme should seek to obtain. The three main directions in which work should proceed for bringing about this change of outlook are: firstly, increased employment and production by the application of scientific methods of agriculture which should be understood in the widest sense as including horticulture, animal husbandry, usheries etc. and the establishment of subsidiary and cottage industries; secondly, self-help and self-reliance and the largest possible extension of the principle of co-operation; and thirdly, the need for devoting a portion of the vast un-utilised time and energy in the countryside for the benefit of the community.

Everyone His Best

The community projects, Shri Krishnamachari says, will be judged by the extent to which they have succeeded in producing this change of outlook in the directions indicated above. "It is not enough," he observes, "to mention the number of compost pits opened; maunds of seeds supplied and so on. The tests to be applied are esese:

Has every family in the community projects area got a plan of improvement for which it puts forth its best efforts and utilises the improved techniques, seeds and manures and fertilisers proved to be suitable?

Has every family in the area become creditworthy and is every family represented, on its own qualifications, in at least one co-operative society?

Has every family made its own contribution to works of benefit to the community in the form of money or labour?

How far has the interest of women and the youth in villages been enlisted in this campaign?

Have all these become part of the permanent life of the village and not a mere temporary phase?

These are the tests which should be applied in evaluating the work of the projects."

Change Of Outlook

Posing the question "What do we expect as a result of three years' work of Community Projects Administration in an area" Shri Krishnamachari says that the results ought to be on the following lines:

Every family should have developed a change of outlook in the three directions indicated earlier. At the end of the period there should be permanent self-acting arrangements for distribution of seeds, development of local manurial and other resources, permanent storage arrangements of foodgrains, better animal husbandry facilities etc.;

(b) There should be a village multi-purpose co-operative society on which practically every agri-

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Is The Press In India Powerful?

ANALYSIS OF POSITION IN PRESENT-DAY WORLD

By "P"

VISITORS who have discussed journalism topics with me, from time to time, have invariably asked a very intriguing question. "Is the Press in India powerful?". Pressing my fingers, I used to pause for an answer, on such occasions. Time was, when the Press was really powerful, but today, could I say the same, with any cock-sureness?

Before answering the question whether the Press in India is powerful, let me ask myself whether it is so, in any part of the world? In this context, what is true of India is true of other countries also. In Fascist countries and in Soviet Russia (where a form of Dictatorship exists) the Press functioned as a mere 'mouthpiece' or 'loud-speaker' of the State. In Republican countries like the United States or France, the Press enjoys unlimited liberties, but whether it was also powerful in every way, is a hypothetical question. It is powerful in a sense, and at the same time, it is not!

In judging the power of the Press, we have to look at it from two sides. (One), Whether the Press has any power with the people? (Two), Whether it has any power with the Government? To some extent that power is visible in some countries, but then, it is only a question of degree, to what extent it is. In one country, the Press might be powerful with the people, but not with the Government and in another, *vice versa*. As such, we cannot at all, for certain, come to the absolute conclusion that in any country the Press outrightly enjoys any unique power. If in any country on earth such a miracle exists, then, we may safely say that country has a standard of true civilization, great liberties, culture and traditions of democracy in full swing. But then, where is that country?

PERSONALITIES WANTING

Swami Vivekananda in his day said that Benares was taken for a holy place, not because the place itself was holy, but because, holy people happened to live there. In that, there was an emphasis on the personality of *man*. Similarly, the Press in a country becomes powerful, if only the personalities behind it are powerful. Well, the question, then is, how far the personalities behind the Indian Press today are themselves powerful? Again, how does a Press-figure become powerful?

In this context we have the example of men like Lord Northcliffe, W. R. Hearst, Walter of the 'Times,' Beaverbrook and many others. In their day, they were reckoned as mighty men, and in their hands the papers were feared, both by the State and the people. Now, in India we have had famous editors, but no Press-Lord has ever risen to the stature of their prototype in Britain or America. The reason for it is simple. While Press Barons in other countries solely devoted their life as a mission to the Fourth estate, our people were different. As such, our papers had not attained the peak of power which a Hearst or Northcliffe had.

If the Press of a country should become powerful, well, we in India have not earnestly strived to establish that power, as far as I could see. Respect for a Press Baron comes from a reputation he enjoys as a man of rare dignity, sterling personal character, and for his readiness to sacrifice everything to uphold up the prestige of his paper, in the best interests of the people. If men of such virtues are behind our Press, then we can safely hope for the ideal of the power of the Press power firmly established in this land.

RECENT DECAY

Time was, when Napolean said that he feared four hostile newspapers more than four hundred bayonets. Abraham Lincoln that great American Liberator observed in 1861: "The 'London Times' is one of the greatest powers in the world — in fact, I do not know anything which has much more power except perhaps the Misissippi." Indeed, it was a fitting tribute, because any man in England who had a public grievance to air, took the "Times" as a last resort for help by writing a 'Letter to the Editor!'

While such was the high esteem entertained for the Press by people in bygone days in England and America, to what extent has the power of the Press stands reduced in the present century! Although, the Press continues to remain a great influence in every country, it does not actually enjoy the power and prestige that it once had, say, even fifty years ago. Why this decay? Is it because, "we have lost the breed of noble souls?", as Cassius cried in his day?

THE TUSSLE

When I look around conditions in the world — from China to Peru — surveying the strength of the Press, many significant facts cross my mind. The day when we said that we would make and unmake things with the Press, appears to have gone for ever! Is it because, the modern state is always jealous of the ever-growing influence of the Press, and there is constant fear that the state's authority should not be undermined by another agency in the world? Even as Lord Hewart, the one-time Lord Chief Justice of England in his marvellous book *New Despotism* recorded the tussle between the Executive and Judiciary in his country, it is high time, some one recorded the story of the State in the modern world, trying to seize any weapon it can to strike at and suppress the Press. The fray for supremacy between the two has been going on for long now, but in this, the State seems to be succeeding, freely establishing the truth that the *sword is every time mightier than the pen!*

In this connection, the recent observation of Sir Christopher Chancellor, the General Manager of Reuters, at a London dinner, is significant.

Said he:

"A perpetual condition of cold war existed between Governments and newspapers... We are indispensable to each other, yet we are locked in conflict... The journalist's strongest instinct was to harass those in authority, but it was so easy to exaggerate the power of the Press. It has to fight for it. The good journalist is always on the watch, however inconvenient this may be to those in authority."

IN ENGLAND

Space has its limits, and I shall not weary the reader with a survey of world conditions as far as this power of the Press is concerned. I shall, therefore, deal with conditions in England alone, in order to illustrate certain points of view.

In that country, the Press had an admirable growth, from stage to stage, in the hands of responsible and respectable folk, that even to this day, I would not say that the Press has waned in its power and prestige.

That again, is very much due to the fact that the institution is run by capable hands who command personal dignity in the eyes of both the state and the people. History has shown us a few examples which established the power of the Press in Britain. Take for instance the case of Lloyd George, coming to 10 Downing Street in 1916 as a result of the Northcliffe — campaign for it! At the same time, it was so surprising, the Liberal politician turned ungrateful to Northcliffe. when the latter was denied the pleasure of leading the British Delegation to the Peace conference in 1921. Not only that, LL.G. even scoffingly remarked of Northcliffe: "Power without responsibility is the privilege of the harlot! Here was a case of the politician making use of the power of the Press to his own advantage, and then, kicking off the very ladder that helped him to climb up!

WINDSOR'S WORRY

A second example we had at the time of the Constitutional Crisis in Britain in 1936, arising out of the intention of the Duke of Windsor to marry Mrs. Simpson. All the time the question was being hotly discussed by Baldwin, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Duke, Windsor's big worry was what the Press was thinking about in the matter? Indeed, he was a fine soul who respected the Press, and he kept his good friend Beaverbrook in consultation, throughout.

But the irony of it all was that the British Press did not, in a large measure, back up the Duke in the stand he took. It was more inclined to side with Baldwin! That was because, the Press was voicing the true feelings of the average Englishman who had a sort of deep-rooted veneration for ancient tradition.

Indeed, only in England, of all countries in the world, do we see a certain amount of the power of the Press still allowed to exist in a matter-of-fact way.

IN THE STATES

Now we turn to the United States. True, time was, when giants not to win elections, but to pri... a newspaper." Still, is the Press ... America in a vantage position ... influence the voters as it wishes ... No. never!

IN BRITISH DAYS

Now, not wishing to beat abou... the bush very much, let me cons... der the position as existing in In... dia. Till the last world war wa... over, or to put it more precisely ti... the British left us alone to rule ou... land, the newspapers were enjoy... ing a certain amount of prestig... and power, I should say. It was ... a twofold direction. The Press play... ed a remarkable role in influencing ... the people in the matter of winning ... freedom for the country, and ou... politicians were never failing in ... paying tributes to the Press, on ... this score. That clearly showed th... Press had a real pull with the peo... ple.

Secondly, the Government un... mistakably recognised the powe... of the Press. But for such a re... cognition, it would not have fel... ed so many newspaper editors ... suppressed many publications ... and ordered many of them for ... precensorship.

Tilak, Besant, the Ghosh Bro... thers and Aurobindo in Calcutta, ... Mahomed Ali, Gandhiji and Horni... man, all were feared by the British ... Government for their writings in ... the respective papers they edited. ... But, how different is the position ... today?

DELHI EPISODE

The Indian politician who w... vociferous in paying tributes to the ... Indian Press for its part in win... ning the freedom of the country, ... has scant respect for it today! This ... inspite of the fact the politician ... is still made great in the land by ... the role the Press plays by exten... sively publishing his speeches and ... other activities. Yet, when a Delhi ... journalist stumbled and published ... a piece of speculative news errone... ously, four years ago, Pt. Nehru did ... not hesitate to shower on the scribe ... sharp ephithets and call him "a ... idiot, a knave or a liar or every ... thing combined"! Still, I am sure ... that Panditji is the one politician ... who has a very liberal outlook on ... affairs, and who believes in giving ... the Press utmost freedom.

Then, take the case of the ... great "Hindu" itself, which by ... common consent, is the best In... dian-owned newspaper, enjoying ... a unique reputation throughout ... the English-speaking world. It ... was recognized in the British ... Parliament, for long, as the au... thoritative voice of the Indian ... people, and in brief, it was fast ... on a par with the "Times" of ... England. Even the British rulers ... of India freely conceded the ... greatness to this paper, and the ... were right. Still, when the 'Hindu' ... carried on a powerful campaign ... in 1942 for the establishment of ... a National Government in India, ... what was the attitude of Viceroy ... Linlithgow? He simply ignored ... the plea of the paper unceremo... niously. Here again, was the ... voice of a great newspaper heard?

THE PRESS ACT

We pass on now to recent his... tory. When Mr. C. Rajagopala... chari during his brief tenure of ... office as Home Member in the ... wanted to introduce the Press ... Act, the publications in the ... try rose as one man against the ... measure and opposed it. Such ... such as the Press would not ... until freedom of expression was ... won", were freely printed on the ... top of editorial columns of the ... papers. Still, the Act was passed ... in utter disregard of the opposi... tion from the majority of the ... papers in the country. Even a ... "hartal" was then threatened ... with, but some aborted the at... tempt, and made such a mockery ... form of protest a sheer mockery.

Even recently Mr. Rajago... natha Aiyer, the President of the ... Federation of South Indian Jour... nalists at the Annual Conference ... pleaded for the repeal of the ... 'Black Act'.

Fascist notions on the ... part of politicians do not ... help the growth of democracy.

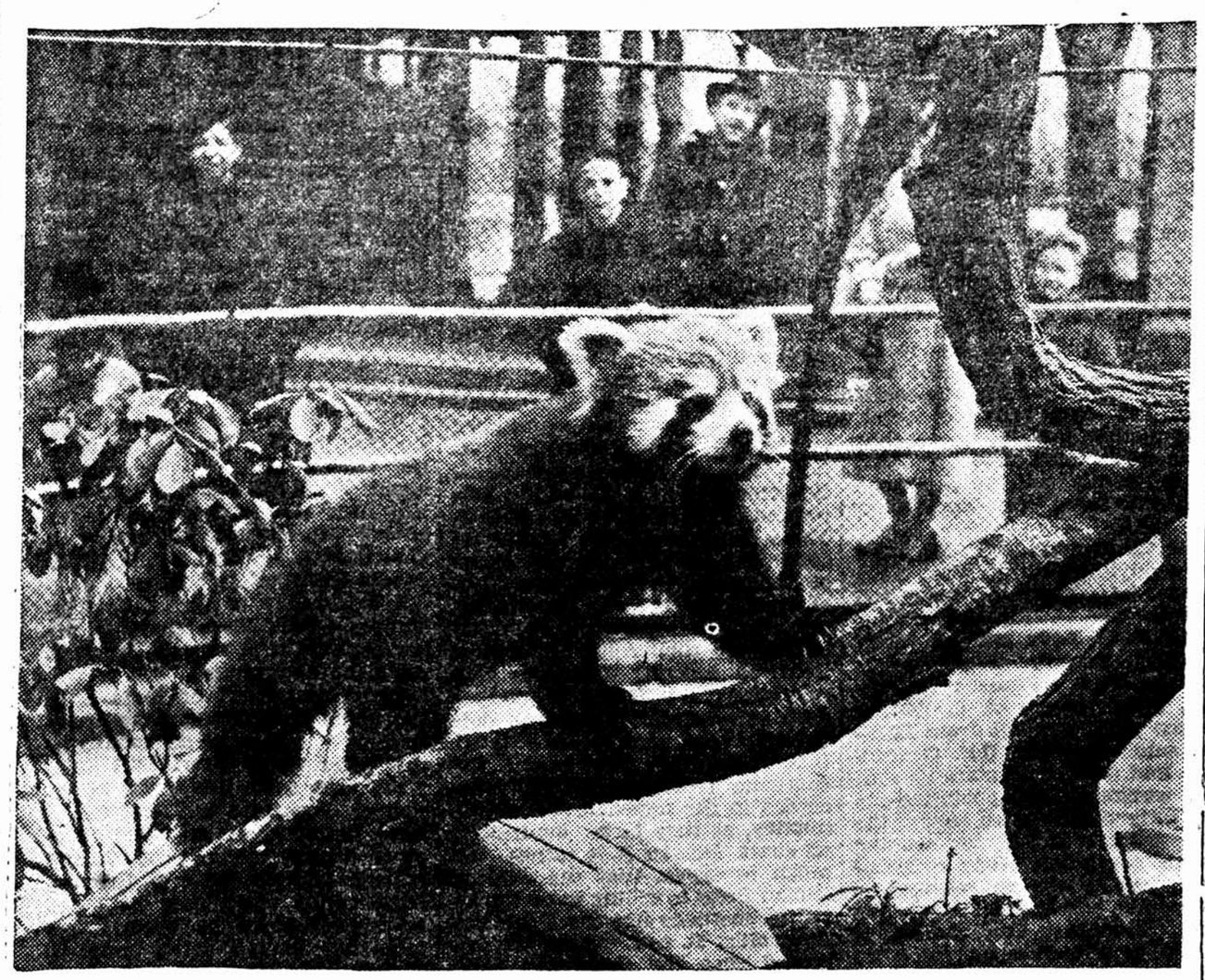
(Continued on Page 19 Col. 4)

THIS IS THE ONY LIFE PRESERVER THAT WILL SAVE YOU

Al Mussawar, Cairo

NO PRESS BARONS OR GREAT EDITORS HERE

CURIOUS ABOUT NEW HOME



An Assam panda, flown from Calcutta to its new home in the United States snapped in its pen in the Bronx Zoo, New York.

IS VINOBA'S BHOODAN REVOLUTIONARY?

Savant's Yard-stick Is Not Marxist

BY J. B. KRIPALANI

IN Calcutta I had accepted an engagement to meet a few friends in business circles. I was taken to the place of the meeting by a young Marwari, one of the many admirers of Dr. Lohia, the least Marwari among the Marwaris, because, he lacks all sense of possession and money value.

Suddenly, the young man asked me "What do you think of Vinobaji's Bhoodan Movement".

I made no reply.

I thought the subject was too complicated to be explained in a few words during a car drive in the city. The young man, however, persisted: "You have been praising the movement in your speeches. Don't you think that this way of tackling the land problem through charity only makes the donors of a small acreage of land from their vast possessions respectable? Does it not thus diminish class antipathy, postponing the day of revolutionary restitution of land?"

Out of courtesy I had to make some reply. I contented myself by saying "What can a private individual do? After all Sri Vinoba is not in control of the state machinery that he can order through political and legal action an equitable redistribution of land and thus satisfy the land-hunger of the landless. Till the powers that be bring about an equitable redistribution of land Sri Vinoba can only take such measures as are possible to an individual, who has some public influence, to alleviate human suffering." The young man only shook his head. He seemed to be unconvinced.

MARXIST READING

Why did not this brief statement satisfy him? It is because Marxian Socialism has held that any ameliorative measures to mitigate human suffering merely postpone the day of retribution and revolution. Only a revolutionary class struggle can establish a non-exploiting equalitarian society. Ameliorative measures to alleviate human suffering are, therefore, reactionary.

This implies that revolutions are born of absolute poverty and misery. This is not historically correct. People have borne unmitigated suffering and poverty for centuries without revolting.

It is not merely the amount of misery that brings about a revolution but people's ideas about it. As long as they believe that their suffering is ordained and inevitable and cannot be cured by any human agency they submit to it. If, however, people believe that the misery they endure, whether great or small, is not ordained or inevitable but due to human agency and capable of being cured, they try to bring about a change.

Labour in the West enjoys today a measure of comfort that was unknown before even to more prosperous classes. Yet everywhere labour is in revolt. It is because for more than a century they have been taught that their poverty which is comparatively less today, is undeserved. It is neither ordained nor inevitable. It is due to unjust social arrangements which can be changed by their own efforts.

This brief conversation with the young Socialist convinced me that, as in the case of Gandhiji, his non-violent non-co-operation and decentralised industry had to be explained to the educated in modern Western terms, which they could understand and which alone have today any significance for them, the Bhoodan Movement too required such explanation if it is not to be dubbed as a revivalist or reactionary movement. To this it is necessary to clear certain misconceptions in the public mind about the movement. Because Sri Vinoba asks for land as a gift it is assumed that he wants it as charity, and those who give it perform a generous act and are entitled to some special merit and public esteem. This misconception prevails among people, who have never attended the meetings addressed by Sri Vinoba or cared to read carefully the reports of his speeches in the Press. It is true that he considers the donors superior to the non-donors. But it is in the sense in which we consider a conscientious worker superior to an indifferent worker. The former discharges his duty for which he is paid in a world where many neglect to render what is due from them.

VINOBA'S YARD-STICK

Sri Vinoba's fundamental proposition which he boldly keeps before his audience including the donors, is that land belongs to nobody but God, even as air and water. It should, therefore, be nobody's private property. This translated in sociological terms means that land has social value and, therefore, should not belong to individuals as private property but should belong to the community and be used for the benefit of the community including that of the cultivator.

It did originally belong to the tribe or the village. It was periodically redistributed to serve changed social requirements. Therefore, the present proprietor of land, who makes a land gift to which he is not naturally entitled, is only making a just restitution. His present title has been acquired through political and legal institutions, developed the world over, mostly through political, social and economic domination and exploitation, often helped by successful violence and war. Even in a democracy private property arrangements are not always rational or ethically just. They are based upon past legal, political, social and economic ideas, misconceptions, prejudices and superstitions.

Sri Vinoba rejects all the old titles to landed property. In this he is as revolutionary as any Marxist. Only he would like to effect the restitution of land to the community through moral persuasion and other non-violent means. In Marxist terms Sri Vinoba holds that land as a chief instrument of production by right belongs to the community and, therefore, should actually belong to it. This is clear from the fact that the redistribution of land acquired through Bhoodan is actually done by the village. The villagers themselves suggest the family that is most needy and best deserves the land.

The question then arises what about the instruments of industrial production? Though in his speeches Sri Vinoba talks of all varieties of wealth as social, he has for the present confined his attention to landed property. Not unoften he tells the rich to part at least with one-sixth of their non-landed property however acquired for public purposes. But his sole emphasis at present is on land. Like Gandhiji and other moral reformers, he is practical enough to hold "One step is sufficient for me."

NAGA LEADER GOES UNDERGROUND

Power Politics In The Land Of Head-hunters

RECENT developments in the Naga Hills District of Assam spotlighted by the withdrawal of 2,000 Angami Nagas from a Kohima public meeting addressed by Mr. Nehru on March 30 last as well as the Naga National Council leader Mr. A. Z. Phizo's going underground have caused consternation in political circles. Here is a comprehensive survey of the present situation vis-a-vis the demand for a sovereign Nagaland.

By Aloke Sen

YOU have heard of the Gonds in Central India. You have heard of the Bhils and Kanets. You have heard of the Ladakhis. All way down north, you have heard of Santhals in Chota Nagpur. And you have heard of the Nagas.

Small thatched-roof cottages basking in the sun. Around them shoot bamboo clumps, one, two, whole dozens of them. A gentle breeze passes in the night. An eerie sound is heard. Head hunters give you a chase in sleep. You wake up with a start.

Evergreen rhododendron shrubs are still unreal in the early dawn; the distant hill ranges beckon you with the same importunity, the young bamboos sighing with every shake of their head. Understanding at last the cause of your discomfort, you go to sleep again.

That is Naga Hills District of Assam, our easternmost outpost of more than 4,290 square miles and populated by nearly 2,15,000 Nagas divided into 13 sub-tribes.

The Naga cauldron is seething for years. The first major notice of it came in 1948, when one Mr. Shappley was ordered to quit Assam but afterwards given a year's extension.

In the intervening period of five years the formless talk has grown into an issue—A Sovereign Nagaland.

We have been busy elsewhere. Kashmir, Telengana, Punjab, PEPSU. We would not have woken up to it even now had not the other day the whole country gasped and listened to the account of a walk-out by some 2,000 Nagamen from a public meeting at Kohima addressed by the Prime Minister on March 30 last. In his long career as a patriot and now as a statesman perhaps this is the first time that Mr. Nehru has come across such a situation.

Churchill Plan

A sovereign Nagaland. The spadework for it was done around the middle years of the last decade with the view of creating a North East Frontier State comprising of the Naga Hills District and adjoining areas, to which Chittagong Hills tract and Arakan Hills might also be added later. according to a well laid out Tory plan.

It is worth recalling here that when Prof. Coupland's plan on India was released, Churchill had a special observer sent to Nagaland to report back to him on the practicability of a scheme of such sort.

But the British imperialists like all imperialists are nothing if not cunning. To give a patriotic colour to the fancied project so that no one might have the chance to accuse them of foisting it on an unwilling population, they selected the Angami Nagas for the job.

The vanity of Angami was tickled. After all they were no longer heathens but, like the missionaries who trained them, Christians now and unlike their benighted brethren could read or write too. And then the former Government of India in recognition of their quick submission to the missionaries had given them power to try small cases in regional tribal councils with some little administrative control in the bargain too.

Phizo's Rise

So the Naga National Council, an exclusive political organization of Angamis, headed by Mr. A. Z. Phizo whose whereabouts are anybody's guess now puts its claim to a sovereign Nagaland.

You do not ask them to elaborate. In that event you may be sure of being carried away by a redoubled eloquence.

"What is Formosa, a tiny island with hostiles all around and does it not survive?" "Nagaland landlocked, yes, but such is Afghanistan too." Poor little San Marino also comes up, only its Angami protagonists will not once think of the utter helplessness with which it has to stand on the consideration of the rest of the Italian country.

It is therefore not to be wondered at that the Government of India have so far failed in their attempts—once in 1947 and again in 1950—to come to terms with this organization. In fact the N.N.C. has all along held the whip-hand and not taken any part in the elections to the Assam Legislature, Parliament and the Administrative Body of the Naga Hills District.

Thanks to the untiring efforts of some zealous foreign correspondents posted in New Delhi, the world outside has a very inflated idea of the Angamis to the extent that they are the only inhabitants of the region.

In actual fact Angamis are no more than one of the 13 subtribes of the Naga people and are principally settled only at Kohima and the outlying places.

There are others Ao, Sema, Tankhul to quote but a few.

Besides there are thousands of Nagas living outside the bounds of the Hills District. The faintest ripple of a demand for separation has never been heard from these vast numbers.

And then let us put the slipper on the other foot for a moment. Nagas are not the only hills people living in Assam. There are Khasis and Mishmis and Mizos and so many others.

You do not hear the echo of a grudge in the Garo or Lushai Hills. They are all satisfied with the measures of autonomy granted to them in the Constitution and are pleased to hear the Prime Minister promise them to expand it further.

Nationalism is no lone traveller. It is the force of economics that always brings the former in its train. The upsurge in Kenya is the latest confirmation of this time-honoured truth.

Rule Of Clans

But the Naga society still largely governed by the primitive

(Continued on Page 23 Col. 4)

Last Look Round

THE "ONE WORLD" idea is a great conception. Though Wendell Wilkie blazed the trail from Arctic Russia to the United States to realise that truth in recent times, the slogan of "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" (the entire world is one's family) has been there since centuries.

The world is one—all souls are equal—has been the highest realisation some of our great thinkers realised in their own life. There was to be no distinction not merely between man and man—whatever colour, creed, clime or profession—but Bhagvadgita went a step further. The Gita says that there should be no distinction made between a learned Brahmin, a cow, an elephant and even a dog or an outcaste.

During the last fortnignt there were celebrations of Shankar Jayanti as well as Buddha Jayanti. Speaking at the Bombay Rotary Club Dr. Felix Valyi, an Italian Orientalist, is reported to have said that in his opinion "the Hindu mind with its variable prejudices and caste-ridden consciousness is Enemy No. 1 of the progress of India." Dr. Valyi is further reported to have said that European scholars had come to the conclusion that the true spirit was to be found in the teachings of Buddha and Mahavir.

Shankara V. Buddha

SHANKARACHARYA who is supposed to be the crusader against the dominance of Buddhistic thought and philosophy and tried to interpret the Vedic and Upanishadic teachings, and who even went the wholehog of Advaita—that the individual and the universal soul are one; or that man and god were of the same essense—translated the above teaching of Bhagvadgita in his own life and laid down the tradition of oneness of not merely humanity, but of all sentient beings, as the Gita says, even as Buddha himself wanted compassion to be shown to all living beings. An incident in the life of Shankaracharya is quoted to show his realisation of the equality of all men. He was on his way to offer prayers at the Vishwanath temple at Banaras after a dip in the holy Ganges. On the way he encountered an untouchable. He thought, as was the vogue in those times, that he became unclean by the sight and had to take bath again before going for the "darshan" of the deity. It is said that Vishwanath revealed himself in the untouchable and reminded the founder of the Advaita Philosophy of the oneness or equality of all sentient beings. Whether it is a revelation or not, the realisation that dawned on Shankaracharya was a true event. And his orientation of the Vedic philosophy—or the reiteration of the principles of that school—has held the day all along and even today holds the field.

There are several causes which brought down the decline of Buddhism. It is not merely the caste-ridden consciousness of the Hindu mind as the Italian Orientalist Dr. Valyi holds. Why did Nalanda, the seat of Buddhistic philosophy, reach its lowest ebb and fall into ruins for want of scholars? There have been attacks all along in history by men of other faiths on the institutions and academies of various religions. But the scholars whether at the seat of the academy or the alumni have been able to come together and resurrect the glory of the teachings of their religions. But Nalanda, as an educational institution, had probably become quite unprogressive. It was hard-bound by the rituals or tenets of Buddhism. When there is a dam on progressive thinking an academic institution perishes on account of its inherent want of grip on the minds of the followers. That happened to Nalanda and Buddhism has been in doldrums.

Right Reading

ON the other hand Hinduism in spite of its "caste-ridden consciousness," according to Dr. Valyi, has not yet reached the stage of stagnation like Buddhism. With all its sins of omission and commission Hinduism has not lost its vitality to the extent of falling in doldrums. Of all the various faiths—indigenous and imported into India—Hinduism can be said to be more progressive than any other community today. Even the "caste-ridden consciousness" is passing off at a very rapid pace. In the Secular State of the Indian Republic, as we suggested some time back, one should not wonder if caste distinctions are given the go-by even in the census, if not at the very next enumeration at some subsequent one.

The origin of caste system is shrouded in the hoary past. Today we are going away farther and farther from the hard-bound caste taboos and disabilities, originally conceived or in vogue. All attack on caste system is welcome in any form or shape. But to attribute to the present day multi-facet Hindu society caste-ridden consciousness and assert that it is holding back the progress of India, seems to be going too far. No sane Hindu stands for the caste system today. Whatever purpose it was meant to serve in the past, it has no place in the modern world. And every thinking Hindu knows it. And he is not merely not sorry that casteism is dying out, but would do all in his power to bring about that consummation at the earliest, within his life-time. Dr. Felix Valyi can rest assured on that score.

U. P. Venture

TALKING of the "One World" idea, probably none else in the world than the pioneer of news despatches—Reuter—and his pigeon post and later the telegraph (and now the wireless and the radiophone) have done more to bring humanity together. It is the factual knowledge of doings of people that creates interest in one section of humanity about other people all over the world. And the contribution of the pioneering and still dominant news agency of the old world has not been insignificant.

Last week speaking at the 90th dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund, at London Sir Christopher Chancellor, General Manager of Reuters, said: "The Press and the politicians will always be at each other's throats." He said it was the reporter's job to harass the diplomats and politicians. **Nearly always the news they reported was the very news that the statesmen wished to keep out of print.** Remembering the old adage that "No news is good news", it can also be rightly said that "Good news is no news," Sir Christopher said.

Sir Christopher, if anybody knows anything about what news is, must be knowing quite well what he was talking about. This definition of news can be taken as a good dictum. But it seems that the Uttar Pradesh Government is not aware of it. During the last week a report from Lucknow said that the U.P. Government had decided to start its own news service. It is appointing its own correspondents all over the state, with authority for sending bearing telegrams. News collected from them will be released to newspapers and broadcast over the radio. The State Government, it is said, is already spending a lot of money on publicity and feels that its achievements would be better reported if it had its own news service.

As Sir Christopher said, "Good news is no news". The U.P. Government does not seem to be aware of it. **Besides there are many politicians in India who have burnt their fingers over this news-mongering business.** It was a wise decision of Congress bosses that they decided to have no newspaper of their own. On one or two occasions when they were approached, one of the big guns, who is now no more, said that if the Congress does anything worth recording, the newspapers in the country would automatically report its activities: and if it does nothing worthwhile then it did not deserve any publicity. But to start a newspaper for its own propaganda would not serve the purpose of making the public have a soft corner for the Congress, as all the news that would appear in its own publicity organ would be considered as biassed.

What They Deserve

THAT was the right way of looking at the whole business. We have seen many of the publicity organs of various Governments. Some of them have ceased publication as uneconomical. Others are often consigned to WPBs in many newspaper offices. Already there is too much Governmental stuff and propaganda in the Indian newspapers. These consume a huge amount of space day in and day out. Some of the items doled out are not of even state-wide importance. But many newspapers give the courtesy of their columns to these items on account of various considerations. But if the Uttar Pradesh Government is going to dole out its "good news" like a flood, then it may not meet even the courteous treatment till now accorded in the newspapers of the country, as they have limitations on space. Besides it is rather too much to expect that the modern Indian Press is willing to be spoonfed by methods like the U.P. Government's. It can hardly be accepted that the Press will abdicate its function of fact-finding and news-relaying in an entire State and take the Government handouts without question or comment. The Press and politicians are always at loggerheads. The Press wants to publish all that the politicians do not want to reveal. On this basis, the U. P. Government's new venture is bound to meet with a kind of indifference it richly deserves.

It would be not be out of the place to recall the fact three different organs started by Congress-minded sponsors in this very city, in spite of the latest and best equipment and the pick of the staff from some of the prominent newspapers and news agencies of the city, dragged on a sinking existence for some time very recently before they automatically closed down, in spite of infusions of money and more money to keep the show alive.

This should be a good pointer to the U. P. Government which should think twice before it embarks on a wholehogging news-gathering and distributing venture either through the radio or by supplying the existing newspapers with its handouts. More thought is certainly worth giving to the question before public funds are poured into the drain of publicity even for its "achievements."

Exploitation

COST of living throughout the country is going up, whatever the claims of the Government about its fight against inflation. But over and above that is the sheer exploitation mentality of dealers in goods and public services like transport.

I would like to give a few instances which have come to my personal notice during the last fortnight or thereabouts.

The Government of India is in the habit of imposing some excise or other tax on some commodity or the other every year. Last time areca nuts came under the attention of Government. There was a little tax of about an anna or so on each pound of the product. And immediately the price of the product, which could only be legitimately enhanced by about 6 per cent shot up in Bombay shops by 30 per cent. Hoarding and blackmarketing are evils of a type. But this daylight exploitation beats anyone's imagination.

Then some time back I had occasion to go in for some woollen goods. There is an agency shop of one of the popular producers. The price for a shawl at the agency shop was anywhere about 20 per cent less than that at another retailer's (a prominent shopping place) for an identical product with the same numbering and other marks. One wonders when the two places are within a stone's throw of each other whether the overhead and other incidental charges of the latter could be so high as to necessitate the adding of another 20 per cent over and above the retail price at the agency shop!

Taxis are queer things. Especially those which ply in this city on night runs. One night I engaged a taxi at the usual place to go to my residence. The usual charges are for a big taxi Rs. 1-9 for that distance. But I came across that night with a ramshakle makeshift which can be called a taxi only by a stretch of courtesy. The vehicle after the "For hire" flag was put down refused to budge in spite of half a dozen attempts of the driver. He then got down and using the starter-handle somehow got it on the move. And by the time it reached my place it showed a fare of Rs. 2, which I had to shell down, to avoid argument and waste of time. One wonders whether the metres are in condition and whether their periodical checkup by the police is adequate enough to protect the passenger from being fleeced!

Old Joke

THE old joke about the chemist may not be known to all. A chemist delivered some medicine and charged also for the packing of it. The customer who was in a hurry paid the packing charges, but not the price of the purchase, and departed. The chemist's assistant began to run after the customer to collect it, whereupon the chemist said, "Don't worry. In the packing charge itself I have made 200 per cent profit."

Last week I went to a prominent chemist's shop to buy some dusting powder. The attendant got down the tin from the shelf and made out a bill for it. I thought that the charge was too much. I asked the man if that was the correct price. He said "Yes. There is the slip pasted on the tin giving the price." So I paid and bought the powder. But later on when I was looking up some papers I found that the retail price of the same in one of the advertisements in a local paper was about 15 per cent less. I have both the cash memo as well as a cutting of the advertisement of the product.

This is how the Bombay man is exploited. These are only a few sample specimen instances. There are other ways in which the common man is fleeced, too many to enumerate. Some of these are remediable and avoidable. But some are such against which one can only raise a voice of protest and leave them at that.

MINING INDUSTRY IN GOA

Panicky Exploitation By Authorities

By Prof. M. D'Silva

THE economy of Goa which was mainly an agricultural economy is now undergoing a metamorphosis. Today the mining industry is the backbone of Goa's economy. Iron and manganese ores have come to play an important role in this otherwise bankrupt Portuguese possession.

Due to the enormous increase in the exports of iron and manganese ores during the last four years, the exchange deficit which was a regularly recurring annual feature, was for the first time converted into a surplus of Rs. 11,788,056, in 1951. Figures for the year 1952 are not available but are presumed to be much higher.

A statistical study of the progressive increase in the production of the two ores and the quantum of exports shows that the Portuguese, having realised that their bluff of military might will be called sooner or later and that they will have to quit, are making hay while the sun shines. For five hundred years, they never thought of exploiting the mineral wealth of Goa even on a small scale. Since India attained her independence in 1947, knowing that their's would be the next turn to quit after the British, the Portuguese suddenly realised that for five centuries they had been sitting tight on a veritable treasure trove.

Panicky Exploitation

Geological prospecting of the areas where ores were concentrated was undertaken in a frantic hurry and the nucleus of a mining industry which held great promise was set up.

Though not wholly due to the industrial genius of the Portuguese which is mostly confined to the manufacture of wines, but mostly due to the enterprising spirit of individual Goan and Indian business, the mining industry has made vast strides between 1948 and 1952. The progress in production is colossal and has yet to reach its peak.

In 1948, 5.380 tons of iron ore and 4.728 tons of manganese ore were exported from Goa. In 1949, the production rose almost by leaps and bounds and 19,188 tons of iron ore and 11,197 tons of manganese ore were exported. In 1950, the progress in production was phenomenal and the quantum of ores exported was 70,989 tons of iron ore and 14.735 tons of manganese ore.

A still higher record was established in 1951 and 280,610 tons of iron ore and 61,874 tons of manganese ore were exported. The figures for 1952 which the Portuguese authorities have so far not disclosed are believed to be much higher.

It is said by geological experts that the ore extracted in Goa contains 50 to 65% of iron, while that of the mines in Europe contains only 25 to 35%.

Japanese In The Field

Hitherto extraction was done by means of cheap technical methods. But this year the Japanese who are hard-pressed for iron ore have taken a keen interest in the mining industry of Goa and are inducing Goan mine-owners to introduce the latest mining machinery.

Representatives of the Japanese iron and steel industries were in Goa recently and are learnt to have made a successful deal with a local firm known as Messrs. Chowgule and Company to supply Japan 500,000 tons of iron ore a year.

The contract is understood to be for a period of nine years in the first instance. The Japanese will equip the mines with modern machinery and provide technical advisers.

Knowledgeable sources said that the Japanese would be the virtual monopoly-holders for the purchase of ores from Goa for the period of the contract and that failing their negotiations in the Indian Union, they had struck a good bargain in Goa.

According to experts Goa, which five years ago did not export any mineral ore, today produces 800,000 tons of ore of the value of nearly three crores of rupees annually.

Concentrated in an area of about 60 square miles today there are 175 iron and manganese mines. More are fast coming up and an

(Continued On Page 16)

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Down Among The Dead

RANDOM STROLLS IN DEFUNCT COUNTRIES

A CENTURY ago, when navigation depended largely on the vagaries of wind and weather, mariners blown off their course would sometimes come across barren islets floundering desolately in the ocean, devoid of life, bleached by a merciless sun, fit habitation for neither man nor beast. Chances would be that not a man on board would know the name of the place and only one chart in ten would give the answer.

The dead islands of the ocean have their counterpart in philately. Many a country has started off bravely enough, issued stamps, earned a following among enthusiasts of the hobby, gained a reputation, seen its issues increase in value by leaps and bounds. Then suddenly the progress of the past several decades thins away and the country falls steeply in philatelic favour until it winds up as merely a name in the catalogue.

A thousand and one reasons may exist for a country's fall in popularity. Very often the reasons are so obscure that they cannot be probed even after decades. The folly of quoting set rules about philatelic favour are proved by the infuriating instances which crop up of countries which virtually commit suicide in their stamps and yet preserve a faithful following.

While the beginner does not need to be particularly bothered about the 'dead' countries, the experienced collector is headed for trouble unless he goes into the causes for the unpopularity of certain countries. Any general collector past the 'medium' stage is bound to have a certain proportion of items from such places as Heligoland, the old Australian States, the Cape of Good Hope, the British North American Provinces and other countries which once issued stamps of their own but which—for different reasons—have been replaced by other stamp issuing units.

A few years ago a very complete analysis of this subject appeared in the 'Australian Stamp Monthly', the author evaluating the 'deadness' and 'aliveness' of various ex-issuing countries of the Empire on the basis of rises or falls in the Gibbons catalogue. It should be remembered that the article which is reproduced below was written in 1949, and that certain changes may have taken place since that time.

Nevertheless it will be found that the conclusions of the author are accurate and can provide a simple and sure basis for judging future trends in the countries he deals with. The article given below was titled 'The Quick and the Dead' and was published in the August 1949 number of the Australian Stamp Monthly under the pseudonyn 'N.E. Cropolis'.

Stamp Graveyard

Having become interested in correspondence in the Australian Stamp Monthly, regarding philatelically 'dead' countries and the remarks on the part of several writers mourning the fact that Nefoundland had now joined this unhappy band, I have attempted to do some research in the philatelic cemetery in an endeavour to ascertain just how dead certain countries really are.

I have fallen into line with the premise that any country not now issuing its own stamps is dead to all intents and purposes and have worked from that point onwards. It was a bigger job that I had imagined, and I almost gave it up, but I am glad I did not, for the results are rather astonishing. To arrive at these results, the 1947 and 1949 editions of the Gibbons British Empire catalogues were carefully checked. All increases or decreases in the price of the stamps of each of the dead countries were noted and the total number of prices checked, both mint and used.

The 1949 Catalogue was checked against the 1947, and the 1947 against the 1945, so that there would be a complete record of price trends over four years. Since stamps are very much in demand at the moment, anything apparently dead but still retaining a kick should show up in the final results.

In deciding a philatelic death, it must be taken on a world-wide basis: that is a stamp cannot be 'dead' in England and 'alive' in Australia, or vice versa. The stamp market is international and any fluctuations in popularity are bound to be universal in character. To make the method clear, let us take Prince Edward Island at the head of the list and apparently very much alive at the present time.

In both the 1949 and 1947 catalogues, every one of its stamps was raised in price, both in mint and used condition, and it therefore gets a certificate of 100 per cent Life. The same, most curiously, applies to the Mafeking Beseiged stamps, New Brunswick and British Columbia.

Then look at the drab issues of St. Christopher, with 94 per cent, and at Heligoland ,Lagos, Tobago and Bangkok, to say nothing of Zululand and Natal! The results are certainly surprising.

Old Australians

The Australian States make mournful reading. New South Wales recovers to 19 per cent mainly through two good shots in the arm in the way of increases in the Sydney Views. South Australia and West Australia just make double figures. but the rest is sheer tragedy, with Tasmania right down among the dead men with not a flicker of life—probably on account of past sins of cleaning fiscal markings, adding faked postmarks and other, shall we say, 'illegal' operations. Queensland, which was addicted to similar ramps, has paid the penalty and gets a similar result. Victoria is down to 1.8 per cent—possibly from mere stodginess and general debility, as her past record is unblemished.

Now we come to a different group altogether. Bushire, Bagdad, Batum, Long Island and Cameroons are all among the 'Sky Rocket' brigade which came a cropper after the first world war. (The stamps of each of these places had a tremendous if short lived popularity. When they first came on the market, a few speculators reaped fortunes, then started the old stock exchange game of 'short selling'. Prices fell and there was a panic. Later the market rose; still later there were rumours that fresh supplies were on the way when prices again tumbled. Then forgeries started making their appearance. And that was the beginning of the end. Catalogue prices remained high but there were no buyers, most people having been scared away by the fakes that were going the rounds).

False Boost

Although in most cases the Bushire, Bagdad and allied items are still highly rated in the Catalogue, a better index is obtained by watching recent auction realisations, which are a mere fraction of the Catalogue quotations. History has a habit of repeating itself, and what happened in the first world war will probably happen to 'War' issues of the second, such as the Burma 'Peacocks' and the Japanese overprints. (The article was written in 1949, when the Jap Occupations were still desirable property. Within four years the prophecy has come true and they are already a drug on the market, with few takers. Again the same reason—a spate of fakes on the market!).

Transvaal, the Orange Free State and the New Republic were also products of the war years, and fell in popularity after the South African wars came to an end. (In the case of the Transvaal, at least, it was the policy of 'remaindering' which spelled disaster. Large quantities of stamps printed from the original plates were put into circulation, at a fraction of their face value, with the result that those collectors who had paid much larger sums for the stamps originally boycotted the country and killed it off by refusing to buy even rarities except at ridiculous fractions of catalogue value).

The foregoing makes the great resurrection of interest in the Mafeking Seige stamps all the more remarkable, particularly as the stamps have been extensively forged. This seems to be the exception that proves the rule. Griqualand West has been down and out for decades. Always a source of headaches, with its maze of complex overprints, and with a plethora of faked overprints in normal, sideways and inverted positions this country richly deserves the death it has received at the hands of collectors.

I am disappointed at the results of West Australia and South Australia, and think that they deserve a better rating than 10 percent and 11 percent. But here also it is the case of one's reputation suffering from the company one keeps: the taint of New South Wales and Queensland seems to have affected these perfectly innocent Australian States.

Rhodesia, after being most popular years ago, blotted its copy book by flooding remainders on to the market cancelled to order, which fact is still apparently remembered by the morticians.

Togoland and Tanganyika are more war countries, while British East Africa and Uganda were never very popular. Stellaland is more or less a fluke and its liveliness is more apparent than real. There doesn't seem to be much to comment on amongst the others except that Nova Scotia is well below its companion North Americans; also on account of pushing remainders on to the market though she did it a good deal earlier than Rhodesia, and the effect has worn off a little more.

Debauch

In this respect Heligoland is a surprising instance of recovery after a long and most thorough philatelic debauch. From all accounts, its old stamps are now the only things remaining of Heligoland, so it may be their souvenir value.

In any case, I think it will be seen that stopping its printing presses will not kill any country philatelically or otherwise, but I expect both yeas and noes in this argument will find good and sufficient reasons in this list to support their respective views. I do not claim 100 per cent. accuracy for everyone of my figures, but they are very close, and it will take a very patient man to prove them wrong.

One final word—I have omitted India! But it is rather early yet, and I haven't the ability to wade through all the Indian Native States, so do not know which if any, have given up issuing stamps. If any of them have done so they will indeed be dead.

The figures given below are percentages of rises on the basis of the Gibbons Catalogue. They start off with Prince Edward Island, where every item rises, both mint and used, and wind up with Batum, which is philatelically as dead as a door nail with wholesale reductions right through the list.

Prince Edward Is	100
Mafeking Seige	100
New Brunswick	100
British Columbia & Vancouver Is.	100
Ionian Islands	100
St. Christopher	94
British P. Offices in Crete	92
Cape of Good Hope ...	75
Nevis	70
Heligoland	67
Lagos	61
Tobago	60
Bangkok	56
Zululand	50
Nova Scotia	48
Natal	46
Southern Nigeria	46
Northern Nigeria	43
Niger Coast	43
Tanganyika	21
Uganda	21
Stellaland	22
New South Wales	19
British East Africa ...	18
Togoland	15
Rhodesia	11
Madagascar	11
South Australia	11
West Australia	10
Queensland	4
Victoria	1.8
Orange Free State	1.3
Bushire	0
Cameroons	0
Griqualand West	0
Baghdad	0
Long Island	0
New Republic	0
Tasmania	0
Transvaal	0
Batum	0

Those places that have a 100 percent rating are firmly fixed in favour with the general body of stamp collectors, and there need be no worry about their future. Those rated from 90 down to 70 percent are also fairly well off The middle ranges come from 60 percent down to forty percent—places where market values of stamps lie at at the "quarter catalogue level."

The countries with a 20 percent range are headed for trouble, those below this mark are knee dep in it. The sorry group which brings up the rear—from four percent down to a magnificent zero—are dead ducks and no mistake. Sins of the past have taken their toll and not all the boosting in the world is likely to make these moribund countries see the light of philatelic popularity again.

The percentages given by N. E. Cropolis need to be studied by every serious collector, even though his figures need to be modified in the light of later editions of the Catalogue. For example New South Wales (11 percent) and Victoria (1.8 percent) have both registered sharp rises in the 1953 edition of Gibbons, where many of the extremely rare perforation varieties have been pushed upwards ten and a hundred fold to somewhere near their true value. But apart from isolated instances, the tabulation is accurate, and it will be found that those countries which have been proved defunct by the test of catalogue prices will always remain defunct in the minds of collectors

After all, one of the collector's greatest joys comes when his collections begin to rise in value. No sane man is going to hitch his wagon to a star that simply refuses to rise. A shilling stamp that rises to two shillings after ten years is far better than a hundred pound rarity which sticks at the century and fetches only a fiver when sold at auction.

Foreign countries have not been touched in this analysis of dead countries, but the same rules apply to places like Crete, Serbia, Montenegro, the Hawaiian Islands, and the defunct colonies of France, Portugal, Holland and other Continental powers.

It must not be taken from anything said above that 'dead' countries are not worthwhile from a philatelic point of view. They often contain a good deal of material that is of great philatelic significance, material which is available, because of this very unpopularity, at a pittance.

And the greatest advantage of all is that a 'dead' country can very often be completed, something which is almost impossible in the case of some of the 'live' countries which are every week flooding the world endless quantities of philatelic trash.

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TODAY

Hindu: Vaishakh Vad 3 2009
Muslim: Ramzan 17 1372
Parsi: Deh 2 1322
Sunrise 6-01 a.m.,
Sunset 7-12 p.m.
Hightide 00-56, 14-09.
Lowtide 07-08, 20-10.

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

MAHRATTA MANDIR: Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, Union Finance Minister, will perform the foundation stone laying ceremony of the Mandir's building at the junction of Lamington Road and Club Road near Bombay Central Station at 3-30 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: 51 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Opp. Flora Fountain. Public Lecture on "Where Shall we find God" at 6-15 p.m.

BALKAN-JI-BARI: Gifts presentation function by American children to Indian children and by Indian children to American children at Convocation Hall 5-30 p.m.

THE BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: Mr. O. V. S. Maniam of Calcutta will give a talk on 'Celestial Hero of Kambar'—at Sangham premises 6-00 p.m. Pioneer Schol premises (Matunga).

SHRINE OF SUPREME CULTURE: Shri-Vidya Siddhi Kendra. Service by Dr. Trivikram on "The Finite as the Scion of the Infinite" at Radha Kunj, Shivaji Park at 6-30 p.m.

CORONATION DAY CONCESSION TO RESTAURANTS

BOMBAY, Saturday: In view of the Coronation Day on June 2, the operation of Section 19 of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act has been suspended by the Government of Bombay so as to allow restaurants and eating houses to remain open till 1 a.m. on the night of June 2-3 for the purposes of holding dances only.

MONSOON IN ANDAMAN SEA

Moderate Fall

POONA, May 30 (PTI): The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday.

Moderate monsoon conditions prevail in Tenasserim, Andaman sea and the adjoining southeast Bay of Bengal.

Thundershowers have been fairly widespread in Assam, Sub-Himalayan West Bengal, and Travancore-Cochin with a very heavy fall of 18 inches at Cherrapunji. Fairly widespread but very light showers have also occurred in Malabar South Kanara, and a few thundershowers in southeast Madhya Pradesh, South Tamilnad and Mysore.

Unusually high temperatures prevail over Bihar and the adjoining parts of Gangetic West Bengal and East Uttar Pradesh where day temperatures were 10-12 F above normal. Day temperatures were also 4-8 F above normal in the rest of East Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, South Deccan (Desh), Hyderabad and the interior of Tamilnad. They were, however, appreciably below normal in Assam.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF SUNDAY: Thundershowers will be fairly widespread in Upper Assam, occur locally in lower Assam, Sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Malabar South Kanara and Travancore-Cochin and at a few stations in Tamilnad and Mysore. Weather will be dry over the rest of the country.

Day temperatures are likely to continue markedly above normal in Gangetic West Bengal, Bihar and Chota Nagpur. They are also likely to continue appreciably above normal in East Uttar Pradesh, the central parts of the country, in South Deccan (Desh) and Hyderabad.

Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, with total rainfall from 1st March 1953, and departure from normal recorded at 08-30 hours I.S.T. on 30th May 1953.

Ahmedabad	108	81	0	0	—0.5
Allahabad	111	83	0	0.2	—1.2
Baroda	105	82	0	0	—0.2
BOMBAY	94	82	0	0.2	—0.4
Calcutta	99	86	0	2.5	—5.9
Lucknow	110	84	0	0.5	—0.8
Madras	106	87	0	0.3	—1.6
Nagpur	114	92	0	0	—1.5
Poona	100	72	0	2.6	+1.0
Surat	95	81	0	0	—0.3

ASSAM RIVERS AGAIN IN SPATE

KARIMGANJ (Assam), May 30 (PTI): The flood waters in Kushiara and Longai rivers subsided last weekend, but water is again rising in these rivers due to heavy showers continuing for the past four days.

A strong gale swept over Karimganj and the neighbouring areas this morning resulting in collapse of several trees.

Eden To Fly To Boston

LONDON, May 30 (Reuter): The British Foreign Secretary Mr. Anthony Eden is to have a further operation for gall bladder trouble in Boston, Massachusetts, a medical bulletin said tonight.

Mr. and Mrs. Eden will fly to Boston in an aircraft of the Royal Canadian Air Force next Friday, the Foreign Office announced tonight.

No Insult To Radio Artistes

PATWARDHAN ON AUDITION TEST

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Pandit Vinayakrao Patwardhan, well-known musician and a Member of the Music Jury has issued the following statement to the press in connection with AIR Music Auditions: Government is striving to popularise Classical Music and to mould public taste which has been spoiled by unscientific or hybrid music. To oppose this is to weaken the cause of Classical Music and to encourage in the spread of unscientific music. Music Jury which was appointed by Government with this purpose in view, started its work smoothly according to the schedule and as a Member of this Jury, I visited four stations i.e., Ahmedabad, Jullundur, Lucknow and Delhi six times. During my visits to these Stations, I have not come across a single instance of any artiste having been insulted or treated badly by any Member of the Jury. On the other hand, the Jury went out of its way, and did all that was necessary to draw the best from the artiste. I must point out that in doing so Gharana, tradition, caste, creed or religion did not make any difference. I, therefore, deeply regret to see my fellow artistes' opposition to the Jury.

WRONG METHOD

"Boycott and picketting are not the means to get their demands fulfilled; complaints, if any, should be removed by constitutional methods. To stand and to picket on the road ill becames on artiste. Such means only harm the cause. Would it be wrong to say that such methods are not honourable and smack of "goondaism"? The artistes' movement should not resort to undignified means. I, therefore, request that such methods should be given up and that artistes should appear before the jury for audition, and not harm the interests of amateur and new artistes and give a setback to the progress of Classical music. They should also not succumb to the propaganda of the protaganists of unscientific music. To dishonour the accepted engagements to broadcast is morally wrong and does not become an artiste. I therefore request all the artistes to fulfil their engagements and not to upset the All-India Radio in its work.

Election Petiton Dismissed

POONA, May 30 (PTI): The petition filed by Dr. K. B. Antrolikar, the Congress candidate, against the election of Mr. S. S. More, General Secretary of the Peasants' and Woakers' Party to the House of People from the Sholapur double-member constituency was dismissed here today by the Election Tribunal hearing the petition.

Kenya Leader Inspired By Community Projects

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. JOSEPH MURUMBI, Secretary-General of the Kenya-Africa Union, said here today that he would visit the United States in September next to seek financial help of voluntary agencies for starting rural projects in Kenya, similar to the Indian community development projects

He said in an interview that such projects could go a long way in improving the standard of living of people in Kenya. But, he added, the Kenya Government was "too busy" with its campaign against the Kikuyus and did not "find time" to pay its attention to this part of the problem.

Mr. Murumbi who came to India on March 18, is now in Bombay on a short visit on his way to Egypt. He was here to study the community development and similar other projects and to acquaint the Indian people with the conditions in Kenya.

He said that if the Kenya Government was unable to sponsor any development project in that country, it should allow voluntary agencies like the Ford Foundation to take up such schemes.

Bombay Primary Education Act

AMENDMENT PUBLISHED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Primary Education (Amendment) Act, 1953 has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette, of May 27.

The Amendment Act excludes from the purview of the Act the provident fund for the primary school teachers maintained by Authorised Municipalities.

The Amendment Act of 1951 had provided for the establishment by the State Government of a provident fund for the staff maintained by District School Boards and for the primary school teachers maintained by Authorised Municipalities. It has since been decided to establish such a fund only for the staff maintained by the District School Boards and hence this Amendment Act.

Clutterbuck For London

NEW DELHI, May 30 (PTI): Sir Alexander Clutterbuck, High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in India, will shortly be leaving for London for medical treatment and official consultations. A press note issued by the British Information Services here today said that he was expected to be away for nearly two months. He would be accompanied by Lady Clutterbuck.

The press note added that during Sir Alexander's absence, Mr. G. H. Middleton, Deputy High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in India, would be acting High Commissioner.

Award For Highest Yield Of Jowar

BROACH, May 30 (PTI): Lallubhai Jijibhai Patel of Kuvadar vilage in Broach district has been awarded a prize of Rs. 100 by the Broach District Development Board for having produced the highest yield per acre in Jowar in Broach district.

Mr. Patel obtained a yield of 3,720 pounds per acre.

145 Employees Served With Notices

BOMBAY, Saturday: A retrenchment notice was served yesterday to about 145 members of the office staff of the Prince's Dock Establishment of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., states a note emanating from the offices of the Union of the Scindia and Associated Companies' Staff.

Union officials have discussed the matter with the Management and the Labour Commissioner's office, it is said, and if the retrenchment notice is not withdrawn before Monday evening, then it is believed that the Union might call an indefinite strike.

Youth Drowned In Sea

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mahim Police reported the recovery of the body of a young lad, Frances Costa, aged 20 from the sea. It is stated that the youth had gone fishing in a country craft when he accidentally fell overboard.

GIRL FALLS FROM TOP OF BUILDING

BOMBAY, Saturday.

It was reported this evening that a young girl, Gulcharan Kaur, aged 19, fell to the street from the top of a building in Gower Street and sustained considerable injuries.

She has been removed to St. George's Hospital. It is believed that she went to the roof of the building in order to remove some clothes hung for drying.

CITY HOTEL DIRECTOR ACQUITTED

BOMBAY, Friday.

Pursuram Pandurang Mahajang, a director of a Hotel at Girgaum, its three other directors and a servant, who were charged with contravention of Boarding and Lodging Regulations, were acquitted by Presidency Magistrate, Mr. M. J. Gordhandas, at the Esplanade Court yesterday.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

243 metres

07-40 Programme, 07-45 Amritlal, G songs, 08-15 M P Wagh. ramkali, 11-45 V R Waliwadekar, todi, v.d., 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 Ramnarayan, sarangi, 13-40 Music.

17-30 M P Wagh, bheempalas, 18-05 Music, 18-10 Locals, 18-20 V R Waliwadekar, yaman kalyan, v.d., 19-00 Ramnarayan, sarangi, 19-30 R V Jadhav, thumri. Khamaj, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 V R Waliwadekar, thumri pilu, 20-45 Amritlal, G songs, 21-15 K music 21-45 Guest tonight, 21-55 Music. 22-00 Sacred music.

Variations 353m.

07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 Ponnuswami, gottuvadam, 08-45 M P Wagh, M songs, 11-00 Your Choice, 12-15 Kusum Athavale, M songs, 12-30 Ponnuswami, gottuvadyam, 13-00 Kusum, Athavale, M songs, 13-30 T Mahmud. 13-50 R V Jadhav, multani, v.d. 17-30 For children, M, 18-20 For villages in M at 18-50 in K, 20-30 H talk, by R Gyani, 20-45 Konkani prog., 21-15 Kusum Athavale, M songs, 21-30 M P Wagh, nand, v.d., 21-50 Ramnarayan sarangi, 22-15 R V Jadhav, chayanat and tilang bahag.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m., 326.1m.—07-45 Juthika Ray, 08-15 P N Joshi, raag lalat, 09-00 P N Joshi, hindol, 09-15 Delhi recital, 10-00 For children, 18-00 R J Thakar, geet, 18-10 R J Thakar, bhajan, 18-20 V Akalkotkar, bhajans, 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Variety (Ahm.), 19-00 P N Joshi, yaman kalyan, 19-15 V Akalkotkar, Mira & Kabir's works, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Geet dhara (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm), 20-30 P N Joshi, bihag, 20-30 Choice (Baroda), 20-30 Composer performs: Delhi relay (Ahm.), 21-15 V Akalkotkar, bhajans, 21-30 AIR artiste 'poisoning the ears,' G.

CEYLON

Morning (English) 19.84; Evening (Eng.) 41.72; Morning and Evening (Hindi) 41.72m.

7-00 a.m. Music in March Time, 7-30 BBC news, 7-45 Orchestra, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Make Mine Music, 9-00 Choice of the People

6 p.m. Album of Familiar Favourites, 6-15 Down Harmony Lane, 6-30 BBC News, 6-45 Hear Southland Singing, 7-30 Swing and sway with Sammy Kaye, 7-15 Musical Flashback 7-30 Waltzes of World, 8 Oriental Amateur Hour, 8-30 Melody Tours, 9-00 Hour of Charm, 9-45 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Music cals, 10-45 Eventide Echoes.

Morning—Hindi 41.72m. 7-00 a.m. Hindi Musical programmes, 8-00 Hindi Musical Programmes, 8-45 Amateur Hour (Ovaltine), 9-00 10-00 Hindi Musical Programmes.

B B C

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—15-15 BBC Scottish orchestra, 16-00 SERVICE OF DEDICATION, 16-45 Sports, 17-00 Radio mag., 17-30 Forces' all-star concert, 19-00 Melody milestones, 19-30 CONVERSATION REPORT, 19-45 Observato, 20-45 R Dimbleby presents, SONAL PORTRAIT of H. M. THE QUEEN. 21-00 COMMONWEALTH ASSEMBLIES, 21-30 London forum, 22-15 SERVICE OF DEDICATION, 22-45 CONVERSATION REPORT, 23-00 Sports bok serenade.

EASTERN SERVICE—19-30 London calling Asia, 19-45 For students, India, 20-15 For Pak, Arts review, 20-35 Mail bag For students,

Between You And Me

By Me

EVEN within the short time of its working, the Indian Constitution has experienced some major shocks and jolts. The Biswas incident in the Council of States, in which the Council held the leader as a virtual prisoner and debarred him from appearing in the House of the People to answer a charge, is an unfortunate development with grave consequences.

The subsequent apology tendered by Mr. C. C. Biswas and the statement made by the Prime Minister conceding equality of status to both the Houses of Parliament, followed by Pandit Nehru's motion seeking the approval of the House of the People to the association of seven members of the Council of States with the Public Accounts Committee, raise grave constitutional issues.

Pandit Nehru's dictum that it is a misnomer to call either of the Houses as Upper or Lower admits, by implication, that the Council of States has co-equal authority with the House of the People. This raises the issue whether the House of the People will be on a par with the British House of Commons, or whether the Council of States will be as powerful as the American Senate or the old German Upper House before the war.

At the time of Constitution-making, the Upper House, both at the Centre and in the States, was considered a needless superfluity and was given the status of a formal revising body with nominal powers to control and check panicky or "rush" legislation. From the role of a subaltern to equality of status is a big jump and consitutional pandits are worried as to where this development will lead to. They fear that the association of seven members of the Council of States with the Public Accounts Committeen is a grave inroad into the powers of the Lower House, which virtually enjoys a monopoly in money bills. Since the motion has been adjourned to the next sessions, we have not heard the last of it.

* * *

After the establishment of the new Constitution various theories have been trotted out about the role of the party system in our politics. Mahatma Gandhi used to combine in himself the role of an adviser to the Government and the status of an Opposition leader. In his post-prayer meetings in Delhi, he used to discuss the topics of the day, often defending the Government policy and some time criticising its conduct more vehemently than the leader of the Opposition. His "extra-constitutional" authority had such a telling effect on the Government, that the late Sardar Patel and the late Mr. Shanmukham Chetty hastened to pay Rs. 55 crores to Pakistan, which they first refused to do.

The mantle of the Father of the Nation seems to have fallen on Acharya Vinoba Bhave, who in his "Bhoodaan" speeches gives free vent to his views on Government policy. He has recently adumbrated the strange dictum that the party system of Government is not suited to our country, and that leaders of integrity of all parties should form the Government, without the heat and dust of electoral fights. Whether this system of Government will be a Coalition or a Cabal, it is difficult to say.

* * *

Mr. Jaiprakash Narayan is a close second to Acharya Vinoba Bhave in his views on the bane of party politics in the governance of the country. He is prepared to vote the dissolution of all the parties for a grand merger. But his idealism does not fire the imagination of his followers.

At the conference of Socialists in Nasik, Mr. Jaiprakash advised his party to leave the General Elections alone and to concentrate on constructive programme and rural drive. Mr. Ashok Mehta would have none of it but entered into alliance with Dr. Ambedkar's party with a view to oust the Congress from power. Acharya Kripalani gave a blank cheque to his followers to ally with anybody and everbody, including Communists, if they can defeat the Congress candidates at the polls. Even Communists made a strange combine with Periyar's Dravidasthan Party for electoral victories. Soon after the elections, Periyar announced his divorce from the Communists and Dr. Ambedkar followed suit by scrapping the agreement of his party with the Socialists.

All these political permutations and combinations show that the party system has come to stay despite the lone voice of Acharya Vinoba Bhave and Mr. Jaiprakash Narayan. But party leaders have not grasped the essence of party system. It is agrement and alliance on basic and fundamental issues, and not for temporary advantages of bagging votes. In India factions and parties are synonymous and the main attempt should be to bring them back to the fundamentals of the party system, and not scrap it for Utopian ideals.

* * *

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia has come out with a novel suggestion that people should relieve Pandit Nehru of the burdens of his high office and place Mr. Jaiprakash Narayan in his stead by voting for Socialism. This is a far off cry. Curiously enough Dr. Lohia thinks that Mr. Jaiprakash Narain will prove "a worse Prime Minister than Pandit Nehru" If he comes to power through the benevolent goodwill and agreement of Pandit Nehru. After the failure of the recent talks between Pandit Nehru and Mr. Jaiprakash for cooperation in the Five Year Plan, and after the publication of the 14-Point Programme by the latter, chances of "rapproachement" have gone.

The late Sardar Patel used to taunt the Socialists to take charge of a province and give proof of the soundness of their ideology and efficiency of their administrative powers. When Mr. Ashok Mehta took the Sardar at his face value and asked him to hand over the charge of the Bombay Province to the Socialists, the latter was grimly silent and all enjoyed the political joke. There is an Indian proverb that a peacock will not give its feathers for the mere asking, and one who wants them will have to pluck them himself. This moral is not without significance in politics.

* * *

The latest annotation on the party system of government has been given by Rajaji. Speaking at a meeting at Salem, Rajaji said that "though he had assumed office as the leader of a particular party, he was carrying on the administration without party bias. He had set an example on the proper functioning of democracy. Governance of the country should be based on 'Dharma', and not merely on laws enacted. It is my ambition that 'Dharma' should rule. I do not know whether I achieved so far something in this regard. I want my country to be ruled again by the Gods in the temples."

It is a strange irony that when Rajaji is invoking the rule of gods, Periyar and his followers should indulge in the pastime of breaking idols. From the concept of a theocratic state we have marched to the ideal of a secular and welfare state. From the rule of Gods we have progressed towards the rule of law and social justice. Though ethical conduct should guide our life, democracy loses its force when the rule of law is sought to be replaced by the rule of "Dharma" or by the rule of Gods. This import of medieval ideology in modern governance is fraught with grave consequences, as it will vest in the hands of rulers discretionary and discriminatory powers to interpret "Dharma" according to their own light.

We have enacted a constitution under which the President of the State as well as tne humblest citizen are subject to the rule of law, and any departure from it is virtually putting back the clock of progress. The first fruits of Rajaji's ethical administration are the saving of the city of Madras from the hands of the Andhras, the "immobilisation" of Mr. Prakasam and the gradual liquidation of the Communist Party which had threatened to capture power in Madras State. If he terms this as "Dharma", his political opponents will stigmatise it as "Adharma." It is rather strange that soon after the achievement of independence, the best brains of the country are thinking and talking in terms of non-party rule.

* * *

SNAKES are very much in the news last week, and two serpents visiting a dance recital of a marriage party in Ahmedabad belong to "believe it or not" variety of stories.

According to a UPI report, reptile fascination for a player's flute created a commotion at a marriage party where a dancing girl was performing to the tunes of the flute. Two serpents suddenly materialised in the midst of the entertainment, on the sight of which music-lovers ran helter-skelter and the dancing girl screamed and swooned.

It is a debatable point whether the visitors from the snake pit were fascinated by the serpentine movements and sinous steps of the dancing girl, or were called in by the lilting octaves of the flute. According to Indian snakelore, serpents are great lovers of tunes and enjoy them more intensively than the human kind.

* * *

In this connection, the snake story associated with the late Sarabha Sastry, a doyen flute-player of South India, is worth recalling. When he was giving a flute recital, which went on till the early hours of the morning, a pair of serpents materialised; but instead of rushing through the hall and disturbing the fans, they remained in a corner and danced in their hooded glory. When this stirring news was conveyed to the flutist, who was a blind man, he advised the audience to withdraw from the hall, one by one, without making the least noise. When all of them retired from the scene, he began to play in low tones and humming music, gradually retreated from the hall with the help of his guide, who shut the doors behind.

* * *

Modern science scouts all these idyllic stories. According to scientists, snakes have no ears, cannot hear, and much less enjoy any music. The scientific explanation of the Ahmedabad story would be that the snakes would be resting in their pits at night, and that the vibrations caused by the melody of the flute would have disturbed them and they would have come out.

According to them, the snakes would have got out from sheer discomfort caused by the sound vibrations, and not out of love for music. This scientific explanation will not satisfy inquistive minds. If the sound vibrations cause discomfort and disturbance, why should serpents repair to the place of concert, instead of running away from it?

According to Indian traditions, snakes have ears and very sharp ears, but their auricular apparatus is "inward", quite different from the human and the animal species. According to another traditional theory, the optic and auricular nerves are interconnected, and the eyes of the serpent serve the purpose of hearing as well. Anyway, these are disputed points which modern science has to probe for clarification.

* * *

No reptile in history has such a proud record as the serpents which have shaped the Indian way of life and culture. They loom large in the Hindu pantheon, arts, sculpture, literature, music and the inner science of Yoga. Snake motifs are even now common in the "Rangoli" drawings, with which the busy housewife decorates the frontage of the house every day.

The crawling glory and the hooded splendour of the serpents have been captured in paint and stones by generations of Indian artists, and the temples and towers from Kashmir to Cape Comorin are full of them. The serpents have formed the "Vahans" (vehicles) and ornaments of gods and goddesses, and they play many roles in Hindu mythology. In Hindu astrology Rahu and Kethu (the "Nodes") are represented as serpents, and despite the march of science, orthodoxy believes that solar and lunar eclipses are caused by the operations of these planets.

In Yoga Shastra, "Kundalini", the primordial force is picturised as the "coiled energy" symbolised by the serpent. In the realm of music, tunes like Nagavarali and Punnagavarali are concieved on snake ideology. The "Naga Loka" or the nether world figures in the Puranas as the snake paradise, full of magic, mystery and miracles.

* * *

The snake plays a leading role in Puranic literature. The "Bhagawata" traces its origin from Parikshit Maharaja, who was the victim of a snake-bite. The dedication of the Tamil scholar's "Kambha Ramayanam" has been associated with another incident of snake-bite. Takshaka and Adi Shesha, two well known kings of serpents, figure prominently in Puranic lore.

Snake motifs have coloured and shaped Indian classical dances.

A refrain of a dance song runs thus:

"Dance Thee, snake, dance,
Thou art the crowning glory of Shiva,
Thou art the umbrella of Vishnu;
Though formest the ear-ring of the Blue God,
Thou formest the bracelet of Parvati,
Thou challenged the might of sun and moon,
Thou bearest the burden of this good earth,
Dance thee, snake, dance,"

MILK COOPERATIVES

Anand's Lead In Dairying

ONE day in 1946, a few farmers from villages roundabout Anand in Kheda District, decided to organise the production and marketing of milk on a co-operative basis. Two years later, the first 500 lbs. of milk collected and pasteurised by them was despatched 266 miles away to Bombay, and, today, a well-knit co-operative organisation of farmers, comprising 58 village co-operative milk-producer societies and affiliated to the Kheda District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union at Anand, collects, processes and despatches almost a lakh of pounds of milk a day to Bombay's Aarey Milk Colony for distribution to the people under the Bombay City Milk Scheme. In 1951-52, the Union handled and marketed 2,00,00,000 lbs. of milk.

The organisation built up by farmers and small dairymen has grown to quite big dimensions mainly due to the hard labour put in by the local farmers and the Union and the encouragement given by the Government. The Union and the milk societies have between them over 10,500 member-producers. The area of operation covers almost 600 square miles, and milk of approximately 23,000 buffaloes located in 80 villages is being collected every day.

Each of the member societies has a collecting centre located at a convenient place in the village. Members, who are all small farmers owning one or two buffaloes, maintained in small sheds attached to their homes, retain their daily requirements of milk and sell the surplus to the village society for ready cash.

TESTING MILK

On-the-spot testing of milk is done by the village society, which insists on high quality milk. Fat-testing machines and other requisites have been supplied, free of cost, by the Government for this purpose to each society. Because of the societies calculating the payment due to members in terms of the butter-fat in the milk purchased, farmers necessarily aim at supplying milk of high quality. Adulteration has thus disappeared. The milk from the Anand area has seven per cent fat content.

Higher rates are paid by the societies for milk during the summer, which has encouraged summer calvings, and ultimately the societies hope that this would even out production.

The Union's truck collects the milk from the centres of member societies morning and evening, and it is pasteurised at the Union's Dairy house in Anand where the most modern technique is employed for processing milk. The processed milk leaves for Bombay in cans in special insulated wagons.

PASTEURISATION

Though the Union purchases the milk form its societies at the same rate as it sells to its biggest customer—the Government, its profits are made from the cost of pasteurisation paid to it by the Government. A major part of the profits goes as bonus to the societies in proportion to the quantity of milk tendered by them, who, in turn, add it to the profits earned, and distribute it as bonus to member-farmers.

The Union owns tractors and bull-dozers, which are sent out to help memoer-societies bring pasture land under cultivation for raising fodder crops.

Attention is paid to the breeding side of the dairy industry as well. Buffaloes are being artificially inseminated from the pedigree bulls maintained at the Agricultural Institute, Anand. The Union caters to animal health by sending out fully-equipped mobile veterinary dispensaries in charge of veterinary doctors and stockmen to treat sick and ailing animals on the members' farms.

The programme of dairy development in the area has not overlooked the need for encouraging individual farmers as much as societies to do still better. Annually, a prize is awarded to the best-managed member-society, taking into account the quantity and of production, maintenance of accounts, welfare activities undertaken and dairy development achieved. Prizes are given to the best bulls and buffaloes owned by members. Even children are encouraged to take interest in cattle-rearing by conducting juvenile cattle rallies when they are awarded prizes for the best young stock reared by them.

Research to find out acceptable standards of buffalo milk is going on at the research laboratory attached to the Union dairy.

PLANS FOR FUTURE

Already, Kheda District has shown remarkable progress in the development of the rural dairy industry through co-operative efforts. The Union, the societies and the Government have plans in hand for the expansion of this milk area. The Union will soon have a modern dairy capable of handling 2½ lakh lbs. of milk a day, which will make it possible for extending the benefits of co-operative milk production to more villages and bring prosperity to the door of a very large number of farmers.

AGREEMENT ON ANDHRA PROGRAMME

Protest Against Misra Award For Bellary

MADRAS, May 30. (PTI).

THE six point minimum programme agreed to between Mr. T. Prakasam, Andhra Praja Socialist Leader and Mr. N. Sanjiva Reddi, the Andhra Congress leader "expressing in full the revolutionary desires and demands of the Andhra people" was released today after a five hour joint meeting of the Andhra Praja Socialist Party executive and Andhra members of the party in the State Assembly.

The meeting which endorsed the programme said that it was a "state replica" of the 14-point programme submitted by the PSP national executive to the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, for co-operation talks. The committee noted with satisfaction the acceptance of the programme by the Andhra Congress and expressed its expectation that it would give its full weight to the programme with all its implications.

Mr. Prakasam told the meeting that reports that the agreement reached between him and Mr. Sanjiva Reddi covered not only the legislative field but everything was not correct. He said that the agreement related only to the items mentioned in the programme and nothing beyond.

The programme covers among others, land reform and uniform tenure, reclamation of waste lands and distribution of lands to the landless labour only and Bhoodan Yagna.

The meeting by a resolution, said that the recommendation of Mr. Justice Misra in allocating Bellary taluk to Mysore State, was "unacceptable" and urged the Government of India to keep in abeyance its implementation.

It also requested the state government to withdraw the prosecutions launched against individuals in connection with the agitation for inclusion of Bellary taluk in Andhra with a view to restore calm thinking and suggested the appointment of a boundary commission to settle the question.

Choice Of Capital

A joint meeting of representatives of the Andhra Congress and Praja Socialist legislature parties will come to a final decision tomorrow on the choice of the temporary capital of the Andhra state to be formed on October 1.

The Andhra Congress legislature party, which met for 45 minutes this evening, gave "carte blanche" to a six-man committee headed by the party leader, Mr. N. Sanjiva Reddi, to decide the location of the capital in consultation with the Praja Socialist Party led by Mr. T. Prakasam.

The decision of the Congress and Praja-Socialist parties to locate the capital in Rayalaseema restricts the choice to few towns.

COMMUNIST PROTEST

Meanwhile, the Communist legislature party met today and passed a resolution stating that the decision of the Congress and the Praja Socialist parties to have the capital in Rayalaseema "could not but evoke the greatest indignation among most Andhras". The party reiterated that Vijayawada would be the "ideal capital" because of its central location.

Leaders of all the Andhra legislature parties will have informal discussions with the speaker of the Madras Assembly tomorrow on the procedure to be adopted in voting on the choice of the capital. Andhra members of the state assembly are meeting here for the purpose on June 1.

RAYALASEEMA COLLEGES FOR ANDHRA

MADRAS, May 30 (PTI): The Madras Government on the eve of the formation of the Andhra State have decided to affiliate all the colleges in the Rayalaseema districts to the jurisdiction of the Andhra University.

A draft bill seeking to amend the Andhra University act to affiliate all the ten colleges in the Rayalaseema area which is to be included in the Andhra State to the Andhra University is being prepared.

Maha Gujerat Move

SURAT, May 30 (PTI): Presiding over the Maha Gujerat Dakshina Vibhag Parishad at Bansda today Mr. Bapubhai G. Desai appealed to all political and non-political organisations in Gujerat "to work unitedly for saving and uniting the territory of Gujerat that is presently under various administrations."

The two day Parishad was held with a view to gather data in regard to the borders of "Southern Gujerat".

Mr. Desai enumerated the following territories are those that would go to make "Maha Gujerat" —"all the northern districts of Bombay State, parts of West Khandesh, Jabua District in Madhya Bharat, Bansvada, Dungarpur and Sirohi and parts of Zalar District in Rajasthan, Kutch, Saurashtra and Portuguese territories of Damaun, and Diu."

New Map of India

HUBLI, May 30 (PTI).

Mr. S. N. Agarwal, General Secretary of the Congress, told a public meeting here last night that the proposed High Power Commission on linguistic states was being appointed to solve the problem of reorganisation of states and not to shelve the issue or postpone it indefinitely.

"The very creation of the Andhra State" said Mr. Agarwal indicates the intention of the Congress and the Government of India to take up the whole question of redistribution of states in a systematic manner. The Commission is expected to prepare a well considered and systematic plan for the reorganisation of existing states in the country. It is expected that the commission will be able to submit at least an interim report within a year after its appointment. There is thus no intention of delaying the solution of the problem."

PROPER ATMOSPHERE

It is desirable that no attempt should be made to force issues by threats or fasts or violence or civil disorders. Those who indulge in such acts will be doing incalculable harm to the very cause which they hold dear. A proper atmosphere should also be created for accepting the final awards of commissions in regard to the fixation of boundaries. If bitter agitations continued after such awards, there will naturally be no end to the solution of such problems. The Congress General Secretary said he expected that the high powered commission would also consider the desirability of integrating the existing "C" states with the adjoining "A" or "B" states. The commission will thus prepare a new map for the whole of India for the consideration of the Government and the people."

Earlier, he had informal discussions with Congress legislators and workers of Dharwar District at the office of the Karnatak Pradesh Congress Committee.

Mr. Agarwal left today for Bijapur.

NOT GOOD FOR MADRAS

OOTACAMUND, May 29 (PTI).

Raja Sir M. A. Muthiah Chettiar member of the Madras Legislative Assembly advised the people today against carrying on unnecessary agitation for merger of the Travancore-Cochin state with Madras. "It is neither good for Travancore-Cochin nor for the residuary Madras state" he declared.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT FOR PAKISTAN

KARACHI, May 30 (PTI): The Pakistan Government have struck a deal for the purchase of 43,000 tons of wheat from Australia, it is reliably understood.

It is further understood Pakistan Government had made arrangements to barter some of her cotton for 8,000 tons of wheat from Bulgaria.

Man Drives A Motor Cycle Blind-Folded

BHOPAL, May 30 (PTI): Hunddreds of men, women and children today lined the streets of Bhopal to witness the thirty-year old Dev Kumar of Calcutta drive blindfolded a motor cycle through the most busy parts of the city.

With five thick layers of bandage over his eyes, the eye-balls having been earlier covered by lumps of fine flour, Kumar steered his way clear through spots where traffic was jammed and completed his drive in less than 15 minutes. At crossings, he gave signals to the traffic constables in just the same way as a normal driver with eyes wide-open would do. The driving route was shown to him only last evening.

Paddy Seed for Gujarat Districts

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has allowed, during the month of June next, free sale, purchase and transport of paddy seed in quantities not exceeding one Bengal maund at a time by agriculturists or persons acting on their behalf at any place in the districts of Ahmedabad, Broach, Kaira, Panchmahals, Baroda, Surat, Mehsana, Amreli, Sabarkantha and Banaskantha, provided it is required for the bonafide purpose of sowing.

BANSDA: Seven Bhil chieftains from the Dangs and a large number of Danghis are among those who are attending the Maha Gujerat Dakshina Vibhag Parishad that began here on Saturday.

Accent On Youth Once Again

TODAY'S RANGERS' NOVICES BOXING

BOMBAY, Saturday.

ONCE again the Rangers' Novices Boxing show to be held at the Head Police Ground on Sunday, May 31 at 6 p.m. will be on youth and 10 out of the 17 scheduled bouts are for juniors.

Peter Newlands, who beat B. Christian in the recent interschools match between Christ Church and Cathedral schools, is rematched with his former opponent; Rex Gale and A. Rodericks are secured clever victories in their last week's appearance will meet one another; while B. Simmons meets stiffer opposition in K. Irani. From Poona comes H. Kotwal to fight G. D'Souza.

The senior exhibition bouts with heavy gloves also has an attractive card with Aloo Sequeira meeting P. Daruwalla, Edwin Parry versus A. Thomas and Les D'Souza versus Alfie Pereira.

P. Bhattacharjee of Tatas will give an exhibition of skipping to round off the day's programme.

PROGRAMME

C. Anjrelekar (62 lbs) Rangers vs C. Rhoderick (62 lbs) Rangers; T. Shirazi (58 lbs) Rangers vs M. Adams (58 lbs) Rangers; Boy Constable Ramji (103 lbs) Police vs B. Daniels (104 lbs) Rangers; D. J. Bamboat (71 lbs) ZP CHL vs B. Slynn (73 lbs) Rangers; S. Nariman (77 lbs) Petits vs. J. Luzado (77 lbs) Rangers; R. Chirpure (43 lbs) Rangers vs K. P. Dube (43 lbs) Rangers; R. Gale (64 lbs) Rangers vs A. Rodricks (62 lbs) Rangers; P. Aristotle (85 lbs) Rangers vs K. Paton (78 lbs) Rangers; Peter Newlands (104 lbs) Rangers vs B. Christian (100 lbs) Rangers; R. McNab (123 lbs) Rangers vs G. Gidwani (123 lbs) Rangers, Les D'Souza (122 lbs) Rangers vs A. L. Pereira (125 lbs) Rangers; P. C. Surve (118 lbs) Police vs S. T. Khan (117 lbs) N.N.H.; Edwin Perry (117 lbs) Rangers vs A. Thomas (115 lbs) Rangers; J. Dias (107 lbs) Rangers vs Benjamin (112 lbs) N.N.H.; H. Kotwal (126 lbs) ZP CHL vs. G. A. D'Souza (125 lbs) Rangers; Aloo Sequeira (125 lbs) Rangers vs P. Daruvala (119 lbs) ZP CHL; B. Simmons (110 lbs) Rangers vs K. R. Irani (114 lbs) Petits.

The India vs Pakistan show is at the C. J. Hall on June 22nd.

Police Foil 'Sati' Attempt

NAGPUR, May 30 (PTI): Police foiled a woman's attempt to commit 'Sati' over the pyre of her husband near Hatta in Sagar district, according to a telegraphic report received at the police quarters here today.

The woman despite a police headconstable's persuasion to desist from the course, sat on the pyre watched by a crowd of over three thousand persons.

While the pyre was lit and the woman's sari caught fire, a police party reached the spot and removed the woman and took her into custody.

The police had to fire a shot in the air to disperse the crowd which had resented the police intervention.

Shikampur May Win 'Epsom'

SANDOWN, May 30 (Reuter): Shikampur, the Aga Khan's French-trained Derby candidate was well supported to win the Epsom classic in course betting here today.

Best offer with the bookmakers after he had been backed was 100 to 7. The colt was offered at 22 to 1 at the last call-over.

Jockey Charlie Smirke successful on Tulyar last year, is to ride Shikampur. He flew across to France to ride the colt in a training gallop at Chantilly today and returned in time to ride Urshalim a nine to two winner here.

KHOSLA CRICKET SHIELD TOURNEY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The first prize distribution ceremony of the Pannalal Khosla Cricket Shield Tournament will be held on Sunday the 7th June 1953 at 5-30 p.m. at the Vile Parle Sporting and Literary Association Ground, No. 5, Playground Road, Vile Parle (East), Bombay No. 24.

Mr. A. F. S. Talyarkhan will preside and distribute the prizes.

FRENCH NAVAL BOSS TO MEET GEN. CLARK

TOKYO, May 30 (Reuter): The French Naval Commander in the Far East Vice-Admiral Philippon Auboyaneau arrived here by air last night from Saigon.

Spokesman at the French Embassy here said the Admiral would meet the United Nations Supreme Commander General Mark Clark "probably on Monday."

COPENHAGEN: Dr. B. C. Guha, head of the Department of Applied Chemistry at Calcutta University is in hospital here and it is expected that he will undergo an operation on Monday. Dr. Guha is under the care of Prof. Erik Hoffeldt, a lung surgeon.

Marketing Societies On Co-operative Basis

BEST WAY TO HELP FARMERS SAYS SUPPLIES MINISTER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

WITH the success of the policy of progressive decontrol in Bombay State, the difficulties that agriculturists had been experiencing since the last world war would be nearing their end, observed Mr. Y. B. Chavan, Minister for Civil Supplies, while inaugurating the first conference of Agricultural Marketing Comittees of the Maharashtra Region, hold at Pandharpur, this morning.

After the war, he said, planned economic production, with control over distribution, gave very little scope to free competition but with decontrol in the air, it was up to the agriculturists to augment their agricultural produce and organise marketing societies on co-operative basis with a view to avoiding exploitation by middlemen.

BOMBAY'S LEAD

It was a proud privilege of Bombay State, Mr. Chavan said, to be first in the field when it enacted the Bombay Agricultural Produce Market Act as far back as 1939. He complemented the marketing Committees in Maharashtra on their coming together for deliberations and commended their examples to others.

The Co-operative Marketing Movement, the Civil Supplies Minister said, must stand on its own legs financially and should not depend too much on the Government.

Mr. B. D. Deshmukh, Deputy Minister for Co-operation, who also addressed the conference, observed that the representatives of the farmers who were in a majority in the marketing committees should influence the working of these committees. He made a number of suggestions for efficient working of such committees.

About 200 delegates representing 39 market committees in Maharashtra attended the conference.

Yesterday, Mr. Chavan declared open a ten-room school building at Upala Dumala, in Barsi Taluka, and visited the Ladole Tank near Vairag, which has been undertaken as scarcity work. Donations in cloth received from some Sholapur merchants for the relief of scarcity-affected persons were declared by Mr. Chavan at a meeting. The announcement was greeted with loud cheers.

Asoka Mehta Sets Job For Nehru

BOMBAY, May 30 (PTI): Mr. Asoka Mehta, General Secretary of the Praja Socialist Party, said here today India must protest against "French and British inhumanity in Tunisia and Kenya respectively."

"The Prime Minister Mr. Nehru during his European visit must bring the anguish and anger of India to bear upon the policies of London and Paris," he declared.

Mr. Mehta referred to various "acts of savagery" being perpetuated on the people in Tunisia and Kenya and said "this savagery against people struggling for their freedom is a crime that one would be sharing if one kept silent."

"For us peace has meaning only when the war on the freedom fighters in the colonies is ended," he added.

JOE CARR BEATS WARD

HOYLAKKE, Cheshire, May 30 (Reuter): Joe Carr, 31-year old, Irish Walker Cup Golfter from Sutton, Dublin, won the British Amateur Golf Championship on the Royal Liverpool Links here today when he beat Harvie Ward 27-year-old American holder of the title by two holes in the 36 holes final.

Compensation To The Displaced

PAYMENTS TO BE SPEEDED UP

Classification For Priorities

NEW DELHI, May 30 (PTI).

WIDOWS, old and infirm persons receiving maintenance allowance and having verified claims for immovable properties in West Pakistan will be high priority claimants for compensation, according to a press note issued today by the Ministry of Rehabilitation.

Other classes included in the priority list are:—inmates of women's homes and infirmaries, residents of mud-hut colonies in the Punjab, persons living in certain new refugee townships and those settled in the Raikot Jagraon, Khanna and Samrala towns of the Ludhiana District of the Punjab.

The following is the text of the press note:—

The Government of India had sometime ago invited applications for the assessment and payment of compensation and rehabilitation grants from certain classes of displaced persons having verified claims for immovable properties in West Pakistan, with a view to according priority to these classes. So far 20,000 persons have sent in their applications, but the others have not.

EARLY PAYMENT

Government desire to start payment of compensation to these classes as early as possible. It has, therefore, been decided that any person belonging to the following categories who has not sent in his application containing the full particulars required before July 31, 1953, will not be entitled to be included in the priority list. The classes entitled to apply are:

(1) Widows, old and infirm persons in receipt of maintenance allowance;

(2) inmates of women's homes and infirmaries;

(3) residents of mud-hut colonies in the Punjab;

(4) persons living in certain new refugee townships (listed below);

(5) persons settled in the Raikot, Jagraon, Khanna and Samrala towns of the Ludhiana district of the Punjab.

If persons under the above categories fail to file applications in time, they will have to wait till they are asked to file their applications under subsequent notifications.

The recipients of maintenance allowance who fail to file their applications within the prescribed date will cease to receive maintenance allowance with effect from August 1, 1953.

NEW CATEGORY

Government have also decided to give similar facility of filing applications for the assessment and payment of compensation and rehabilitation grants to all widows who have verified claims in their own name and who are not included in the categories mentioned above. They will be included in the priority list.

The new townships mentioned in the fourth category above are: Ulhas Nagar (Kalyan); Sardarnagar (Ahmedabad); Pimpri (Poona); Valivade (Kolhapur); Warashia (Baroda); Sheikh Sarai, Kalkaji, Tehar and Tilak Nagar (Delhi); Katni; Tilda, Chakarbhata (Bilaspur); Mana (Raipur); Jaripatka (Nagpur); Rajpura, Tripuri (Pepsu); Modinagar, Hastinapur (Meerut); Naini (Allahabad); Ramnagar (Roorkee); Premnagar (Dehra Dun); Alambagh (Lucknow); Govindnagar (Kanpur); Nilokheri; Faridabad; Bairagarh (Bhopal); and Gandhidham (Kutch).

Applications are being received by Settlement Officers who have been posted in various States. A list of Settlement Officers with their addresses and jurisdictions is attached.

KUTCH: Settlement officer, Gandhhan (Kutch State).

BOMBAY: (1) Settlement Officer, Nagindas Chambers, Frere Road, Bombay (Bombay proper and Thana).

(2) Assistant Settlement Officer Poona (Poona, Satara, Kolhapur, South Satara, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Ratnagiri).

(3) Settlement Officer, Ulhasnagar township Kalyan, Bombay (Kalyan, the Dangs, Nasik, Ahmednagar, East and West Khandesh).

(4) Settlement Officer, Ahmedabad, (Amreli), Banaskantha, Mahasnansawar Kantha, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahal, Baroda, Broach, Surat).

Saurashtra, Assistant Settlement Officer, Junagadh, (Saurashtra State).

The press note added "the recipients of maintenance allowance who fail to file their applications within the prescribed date will cease to receive maintenance allowance with effect from August 1, 1953."

43,000 MEN FIND EMPLOYMENT IN NAGAR DISTRICT

60 Bunding Centres

BOMBAY, Saturday.

DR. JIVRAJ N. MEHTA, Minister for Finance, Prohibition and Industries, commencing his tour of the scarcity areas in Ahmednagar and Nasik Districts, visited the bunding centres at Limpangaon and Mandavgaon and the tank works at Gurav Pimpri and Gundodi, in Ahmednagar District, today.

All the five tank works in Ahmednagar District, except the Kolgaon Tank, would be completed by the end of coming September.

The Pimpri tank, which is providing employment to about 3,500 persons, would irrigate about 1,600 acres, while the Gundodi Tank, work on which began in 1950, would irrigate from the next season, about 4,000 acres.

The Finance Minister assured the owners of the lands concerned that they would receive compensation for the lands acquisitioned for the dam very soon.

In Ahmednagar District, there are 60 bunding centres and more than two lakh acres have already been bunded. Over 43,000 men have found employment on the different tank, road, metal-breaking and bunding works, which have been undertaken as scarcity relief measures in the district and so far over Rs. 36 lakhs have been spent on these works. Most of these works would continue up to September next.

GRAM SEVIKAS

Yesterday, Dr. Mehta distributed certificates of merit to the Gram Sevikas who had completed their training in nursing at the Kasturba Gram Sevika Shibir, at Saswad, 20 miles from Poona.

Speaking on the occasion, Dr. Mehta made a particular reference to the untiring efforts of Kumari Prema Kantak in the field of social work and village uplift and said that they should exhibit the missionary spirit that was in the Indian tradition as preached by Gautam Buddha and Mahatma Gandhi.

VISIT TO N.C.C. CAMP

Dr. Mehta visited the N.C.C. Camp near Ghataprabha, on Thursday. Lt.-Col. F. J. Britto, Commander of the N.C.C., Bombay and Saurashtra Circle, took the Minister around the Camp. The Minister also visited Konnur, where the N.C.C. cadets have undertaken construction of tenements for the members of the Backward Classes, and also Nandagaon, where they are constructing an approach road.

Addressing the cadets and officers of the Camp, Dr. Mehta complimented them on the fine work they had undertaken and said that he felt sure that their work would serve as a model in self-help and collective labour to be followed by the villagers. He pointed out to them how the Indian and other students in U.S.A. were paying off their tuition fees and meeting other expenses by doing manual labour.

Dr. Mehta stressed the role of manual and voluntary labour in the successful implementation of the Five-Year Plan and said that whether graduates in Arts, Medicine of Engineering, they would be called upon to fulfil this important role and, therefore, they should retain the spirit of self-help and collective effort which the camp must have inculcated in them.

OVERSEAS INDIANS TO CONFER IN LONDON

LONDON, May 30 (Reuter): The London Council for Indians Abroad has announced a conference of Overseas Indians to meet here on the 13th and 14th of June.

The conference will consider means "to put an end to the spirit of communalism" among Overseas Indians, and the setting up of single social organisations in respective overseas countries to improve the social life and status of the community as a whole.

Fodder Supplies To Scarcity Area

ARRANGEMENTS FOR SPECIAL TRAINS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In order to rush supplies of fodder to the scarcity-affected districts in Bombay State, arrangements for running daily special trains of 45 wagons each have been made on the Western Railway, with effect from May 19.

Twelve Special trains have already been loaded and sent so far. Under these arrangements three specials will go to Ahmednagar District and two specials each to Poona, Sholapur and Nasik Districts per week.

In addition to the above arrangements, transport of fodder by block loads of 20 wagons each from Fort Songadh and Godhra, on Western Railway and Kalyan, on Central Railway, are also made. In all, about 120 wagons are sent daily to the scarcity areas and similar arrangements from Gwalior and Amargadh are also being made.

Washed Ashore On Somali Coast

LONDON, May 30 (Reuter): The 36-foot yacht 'Marie Jeanne,' from which two youths were rescued last month after a 74-day "voyage of death" has been washed ashore on the Somaliland coast, a Lloyd's reports received here from Mombasa said today.

On board was the body of an African, believed to be the father of one of the survivors, and one of eight men who died of hunger, thirst and exhaustion, after the ship's engine broke down.

The ill-fated voyage of the 'Marie Jeanne' ended 1,100 miles away from Mahe, in the Seychelles islands, from where she set out last February on a 26-mile journey to a neighbouring island.

TOKYO GIRL FOR CORONATION

CALCUTTA, May 30 (PTI): Miss Yoko Kitagawa, a 22-year-old lanky Tokyo girl, flew through here on her happy trip to London she earned by winning a Coronation essay contest sponsored by the Japanese news organisations. She has a seat reserved at Oxford Circus to watch the coronation procession.

Miss Kitagawa is a graduate teacher of English.

'Saye' Editor In Trouble

ALLAHABAD, May 30 (PTI): Mr. Justice Chaturvedi of the Allahabad High Court on Thursday issued notice on an application by the Uttar Pradesh State, for alleged contempt of court to Abdul Huq Qureshi, editor, printer and publisher of 'Saye', an Urdu weekly published from Delhi. His Lordship ordered the opposite party to show cause why proceedings for contempt of court should not be taken against him and he should not be punished according to law.

In the affidavit in support of the application it was stated that the paper in its issue of August 25 last wrote an editorial referring to a news item appearing in the 'Amrit Patrika,' an Allahabad Hindi daily. The State of U.P. had already launched prosecution in the 'Amrit Patrika' in respect of the news item on the charge of wounding the susceptibilities of the Muslim community. The editorial in the 'Saye,' it was alleged had a tendency to prejudice the case against 'Amrit Patrika.'

MALAN'S STATEMENT IS "UNFORTUNATE"

"Daily Telegraph" Comment

LONDON, May 30 ((PTI): Three British newspapers commented today on the statement made by Dr. Daniel Malan, the South African Prime Minister on his arrival at Southampton.

The "Daily Telegraph" (Conservative) said it was "deeply unfortunate that Dr. Malan should have signalised his arrival in Britain for the Coronation by the issue of a prepared statement of such a combative and acrimonious nature.

"The impression made by the statement would perhaps have been less unfavourable but for the outburst, a few days ago by Dr. Malan's chief henchman, Mr. Strydom who claimed that white unity in South Africa would never be achieved without the abandonment of monarchy. Understandably enough, South Africans are resentful of shallow and uniformed criticism coming from this or from any other country.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

NATIONAL PLAN BONDS – FIRST ISSUE

Limited to Rs. 75 Crores (Approximately)

Rate of interest 3½ per cent per annum payable half-yearly.

REPAYABLE ON 1st JUNE 1961

OPENING ON 8th JUNE 1953 and CLOSING ON 10th JUNE 1953 or earlier without notice.

Issue Price Rs. 98-4-0 per Rs. 100 (Nominal)

Subscriptions will be received in the form of (i) cash or (ii) 3 per cent Loan 1953-55 which will be accepted at Rs. 100 for every Rs. 100 (Nominal) tendered for conversion.

Interest at 3½ per cent per annum on the National Plan Bonds—First Issue, will commence from 1st June 1953. Interest will be paid on the 3 per cent Loan 1953-55 tendered for conversion up to and including 14th June 1953.

Applications will be received at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras and at the Imperial Bank of India branches in India.

For full particulars apply to any of these offices, branches or treasuries.

TRADITIONAL PRESENT

Floral Umbrella designed by Shri Bhanu Desai, of Parks and Gardens, made up of orchids from Mahabaleshwar, tuberoses from Bombay, and lotus from Thana, which was flown by a B.O.A.C Comet' Friday from Bombay to London for the presentation to the Queen by the High Commissioner for India.

Too Late And Too Little

TRAGEDY OF FRENCH POLICY IN N. AFRICA AND INDO-CHINA

Mendes-France Calls For Bold Solution

PARIS, May 30 (Reuter).

THE Prime Minister designate, M. Pierre Mendes-France, called for reforms in French overseas territories in a newspaper article published today.

"The Nineteenth Century colonial regime has had its day", M. Mendes-France said. "Our protectorates and old colonial territories need change. Every time our governments try, however timidly, to alter our policy there, they come up against formidable opposition which has never so far been overcome".

"This is particularly true in Indo-China, where a solution to the political problem there was feasible in 1945 and 1946.

This was proved by the fact that we finally granted far more than was originally demanded of us immediately after the war", he said.

IN N. AFRICA

"A sound policy at the time would have prevented the tragedy in Indo-China from unfolding, but daring was needed to put it into practice".

"Have we learnt our lesson? We may well ask, now that we are repeating our mistakes in North Africa where the consequences of our policy are liable to be infinitely more serious".

M. Mendes-France said the change from a "sterile" to a "productive" economy would involve, at the beginning, a certain amount of sacrifice.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM

A reform in France's constitution was necessary, but the change must be in the spirit as well as in the texts of the revised constitution. No real change would have occurred in French politics, if certain "bad habits" and "routine behaviour" remained.

M. Mendes-France said that the French Government had to have enough courage to take certain decisions, even if these decisions were unpopular with a fraction of the population. The alternative was stagnation. He described of was stagnation. He described France as "a great nation, temporarily given over to a kind of disorder and general lassitude, the consequences of which could be disastrous in a very short time".

BURMAH-SHELL REFINERY

Initial Operation By 1955

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Burmah-Shell Refinery is expected to be in initial operation during the first quarter of 1955 and not early in 1956 as was announced earlier. Investigations into the design, procurement, delivery and construction schedules for the Burmah-Shell Refinery have made it possible to advance the initial operation date. It will be necessary to import crude oil for the Burmah-Shell Refinery during the fourth quarter of 1954. The increased capacity of Burmah-Shell Refinery will be two million tons of crude oil per annum.

SYNGMAN RHEE'S LATEST DEMAND

Says Korea Needs Navy To 'Keep Our Own Land'

PUSAN, May 30 (Reuter).

PRESIDENT SYNGMAN RHEE of South Korea today broke his silence on the question of a truce with the Communists by saying; "Peace here is up to ourselves. Any international discussion about this will be of no validity at all".

President Rhee reiterated that lasting peace could not be secured in Korea until the Chinese forces withdrew completely.

He said that the war had proved that Korean troops were "men of steel, not tin soldiers". One of these men of steel, he said, was Major-General Choi Duk Shin, the Chief South Korean delegate to the armistice talks, who last night revealed secret provisions in the United Nations new armistice proposals.

Syngman Rhee.

General Choi said yesterday that the Allies had: (1) Dropped their demand hat Korean prisoners refusing repatriation should be released immediately after an armistice.

(2) Agreed to extend the period in which prisoners refusing repatriation would be held by the Neutral Custodian Commission by turning over the prisoner question eventually to a political conference and then, if necessary, to the United Nations General Assembly.

(3) Agreed to the Communist proposal that the Custodian Commission—India, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Sweden and Switzerland—should make its decisions by a majority vote.

(4) Proposed that only India should bring armed forces to work for the Commission.

President Rhee said that he had repeatedly ordered General Choi to attend all the truce talks at Pan Mun Jom but that when Gen. Choi learned on May 25 what the proposals were he told the President that "no Korean delegate could sit at the conference table without losing the face of the nation".

The President, who was speaking at a graduation ceremony at the Chinese Naval Academy, turned to the foreign guests, among whom was the Commander of the United States Far East Naval Forces Vice-Admiral Briscoe and said "We need a Navy. We want to keep our own land".

ON WAR FRONT

Chinese Communists, attacking behind a fierce screen of artillery fire, last night dislodged Turkish infantrymen from two outposts on the western front.

But the Chinese did not resume their attack on Hook Ridge, three miles east of the Turkish position. Hook Ridge was captured from British troops and then recapured on the previous night and is now being held by the Duke of Wellington's regiment.

The Turkish forces reported that the Chinese fired about sixty thousand mortar and artillery shells in 24 hours yesterday. If this figure is confirmed it will be the biggest days' artillery fire on a single Allied division during the whole Korean war. The Turks claimed that they inflicted three thousand casualties on the Chinese in attacks on their outposts.

"BLOOD TRAFFIC WITH ENEMY"

U. S. Senator's Charge Against British Ships

WASHINGTON, May 30 (Reuter).

SENATOR Karl Mundt (Republican—South Dakota) said tonight the Senate Investigations Sub-Committee had information that about 100 foreign-owned ships, many of them "unhappily" British-owned, were supplying Communist troops in Korea with strategic supplies.

One of the ships, Senator Mundt said in a radio programme, was 'picked up' by the Chinese Nationalist Navy just a week ago.

HONG KONG, May 30 (Reuter): A Hong Kong shipping firm today admitted that one of its ships the 'Perico' (3,221 tons), had carried uniformed Chinese Communists along the China coast in 1951, but cited the master's report that he acted under duress.

The master said the Chinese Communists told him "somebody would be shot" unless he sailed at once for Kwongchowan, a former French territory in South China also known as Fort Bayard. Then he was ordered to take on board 460 Chinese soldiers, said to be sick.

The statement was issued by Wallem and Company Limited, in view of charges made two days ago by the American State Department in a report issued by Senator Joseph McCarthy's Senate Investigations Sub-Committee. This report alleged that British-owned ships, including the 'Perico', had carried Chinese Communist troops since the outbreak of the Korean War.

'Vikings' Back In Service

NEW DELHI, May 30 (PTI): A representative of the Vickers Armstrong Ltd., the British firm manufacturing 'Viking' aircraft, is now in India examining the 'Vikings' operating in the country with more than 6,500 flying hours. All 'Vikings' with more than that amount of flying time have been grounded.

It is understood that as a result of the examination the Indian National Airways 'Viking' services from Delhi to Calcutta and from Calcutta to Rangoon would be resumed from Monday, June 1.

Mr. Derek Lambert, the Vicker's representative said here today that examination of other 'Vikings' would be returned to service progressively within the next week or two.

Search Of Naga Village

SHILLONG, May 30 (PTI): Members of the Assam Rifles and police had gone into action against lawless elements in Naga Hills this morning when they began a search in Khonoma village, twelve miles from Kohima, for absconders wanted on specific criminal cases and unlicensed arms, according to an Assam Government press note.

No New Cases Of Cholera

AHMEDABAD, May 30 (PTI): No new cases of cholera have been reported during the last three days in the five talukas of Ahmedabad district, where 86 persons died of the epidemic during the last four weeks according to official information available here today.

Two hundred and thirteen cases were reported during the period.

It was officially stated that the spread of the disease "has now been arrested."

REFUGEES' SATYAGRAHA

AHMEDABAD, May 30 (PTI): A majority of residents of the Sardar Nagar refugee township, near Ahmedabad, have voluntarily taken out and put their belongings on the streets in sympathy with the 300 refugees evicted from the township on the 28th.

Venue Of Next Session Of Congress

CALCUTTA, May 30 (PTI).

THE fifty-ninth session of the Indian National Congress will be held at Kalyani, West Bengal's ambitious Rs. 14-crore township now being built 30 miles north-west of Calcutta, Mr. Atylya Ghosh, President, WBPCC, told PTI tonight.

Dr. B. C. Roy Chief Minister, drove to Kalyani this morning accompanied by Mr. Ghosh and Mr. Tarun Kanti Ghosh, Deputy Minister for Townships, for an on-the-spot inspection of the site where the Congress camps will be pitched. A blueprint is being sent to the Congress High Command for approval.

The Posts and Telegraphs Department, it is understood, is already at work on its plan for laying communication cables, etc.

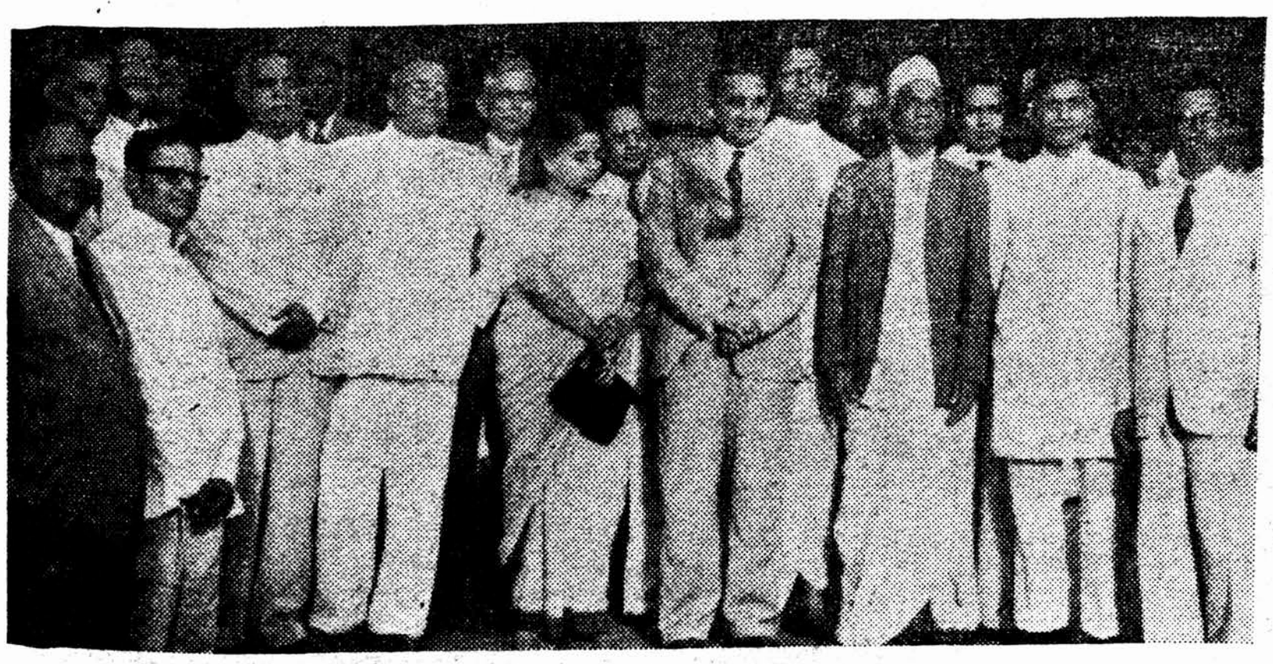
The 10,000-acre township, planned to relieve the ever-increased pressure on crowded Calcutta by housing twelve lakh people, will receive a great fillip on this occasion. At present work is nearing completion on one of the six blocks, which is estimated to cost rupees two crores.

Dr. Roy has given Kalyani the pride of place in his plan for the "moral and economic" rehabilitation of the Bengali middle class so rudely shaken by the partition of the country. A WBPCC spokesman said that there could be no better a place for the 59th session of the Congress than this new township with 300 acres of parks, 590 acres of Lakes and a green belt of 4,000 acres around.

Many urban amenities have already been provided for Kalyani which is linked to Calcutta by road and rail. A water-link from the Hooghly is also planned.

NATIONAL PLAN BONDS

RECEPTION TO C. D. DESHMUKH



Shri C. D. Deshmukh, India's Finance Minister, and his wife Shri mati Durgabai, snapped at the reception given by the C. K. P. Samaj at the Podar College Hall on Saturday.

First Issue Of 75 Crores

BIGGEST LOAN OF FREE INDIA

THE Government of India have announced the issue of a new loan for a sum of rupees 75 crores, a Reserve Bank of India press note stated today.

The loan, the first to be floated after the finalisation of the Five-Year Plan, will be called "National Plan Bonds—first issue" and will bear interest at three and half per cent per annum which will be subject to income-tax. The loan will be issued at rupees 98-4-0 per cent and will be repaid on the first June, 1961.

Subscriptions will be received from the eighth to tenth June 1953 in the form of cash or the three per cent loan 1953-55 at the Pubper cent loan 1953-55, at the public Debt Offices of the Reserve Bank of India at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras and at the branches of the Imperial Bank at other centres in India. The interest on the new loan is payable half-yearly on the 1st June and 1st December.

NO REFERENCE IN BUDGET SPEECH

The Finance Minister in his budget speech had not made any reference to the issue of "National plan bonds," but had stated that he proposed to exercise the option of repaying the three per cent loan 1953-55, the outstanding balance of which was Rs. 115 crores.

"I have assumed," he had added, "taking into account this discharge, that it would be possible to raise a market loan of the order of Rs. 100 crores."

This is the biggest loan floated by the Government of India since independence. The last loan, issued in 1951, was for Rs. 50 crores. Although in the 1952-53 budget credit had been taken for a market loan of Rs. 25 crores, no loan was actually floated.

Reactions In City

BOMBAY, Saturday.

First reactions to the floatation of the new Rs. 75-crore Government of Indian Loan suggested that it would be well received in the Bombay market.

The interest rate (3-1/2 per cent) and its early maturity (in 1961) were thought to augur well for the loan and indicate that the response to it would be satisfactory.

On expectation of the new issue, sales of Treasury Bills have looked up over the last fortnight. In the week ended May 19, these sales jumped to Rs. 1.94 crores against Rs. 1.63 crores in the previous two weeks. The latest returns show a sale of Rs. 2.26 crores for the week ending May 26.

To clear the way for the loan, the Reserve Bank of India last week raised by one anna to Rs. 93 the selling prices of the three per cent 1963-65 loan and the three per cent 1964 loan.

The borrowing programme of the centre and the states under the Five-Year-Plan envisages the raising of Rs. 385 crores over five years. This includes loans as well as small savings and other unfunded debt, but excludes possible net receipts from Treasury Bills and other floating debt.

In 1950-51, loans, small savings and other unfunded debt yielded a sum of about Rs. 39 crores. In respect of loans, there was in fact a net outlow.

Pak Loans

KARACHI, May 30 (PTI): The Pakistan Government last night announced that it had decided to float two loans on June 15 "with a view to financing schemes of industrial and agricultural deveopment."

The first loan carrying an interest of three per cent and repayable in 1958 would be issued at par and the other three per cent 1961 at rupees 99 annas 3 for every rupees hundred of loan applied for. Officials said no targets have been fixed for the two loans which would be opened for subscription for two days — June 15 and 16.

The Government announcement said "holders of the two and three quarter per cent loan 1953-54 desiring to convert their holdings into the new loans can tender their securities immediately accompanied by new loan applications."

TEHERAN: Dr. Hussein Fatemi, Persian Foreign Minister, will leave here on Sunday, for Hamburg, West Germany, for a stomach operation. He is expected to be away for a month.

Indian Navy's Summer Cruise

NEW DELHI, May 30 (PTI): During the annual summer cruise of the Indian Navy from May to August this year, nine ships of the fleet in three groups will carry out extensive exercises with the Mediterranean Fleet, it was officially stated today.

From the view point of training of Indian naval personnel great importance is being attached to these exercises in which submarines, cruisers, destroyers etc. of the Mediterranean Fleet will participate.

Spread over a period of week, the exercises in the Mediterranean will also offer certain other training facilities which are not available at present in India.

On conclusion of exercises three groups of the ships will separate in the third week of July and then simultaneously carry out Flag-showing Missions to the countries in the Central and Eastern Mediterranean including Turkey, Greece Italy, Egypt, Lybia, Lebanon, Palestine, Syria and Ethiopia.

Indo-Pak Parleys In London

NEHRU AND MOHAMMED ALI STAY IN SAME HOTEL

LONDON, May 30 (Reuter).

PRELIMINARY meetings between the Indian and Pakistan Prime Ministers to try to settle outstanding Indo-Pakistani dispute may begin any time from tomorrow, a usually reliable source said here.

Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, India's Prime Minister, is spending the week-end at Broadlands, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's country residence in Hampshire.

Mr. Mohammed Ali, Pakistan's Prime Minister, is returning to London by air from Paris tonight after a two-day private stay in the French capital.

Both are staying at the same London hotel during the Coronation period and the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference which begins here under the Chairmanship of Sir Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister, on June 3.

The source said that the bilateral talks between the Indian and Pakistan statesmen will be informal and could even start at a moment's notice.

Mr. Mohammed Ali has already stated that he will initiate talks here with Mr. Nehru on relations between the two countries.

The Pakistan Prime Minister hopes that the London discussions will be followed by a conference in Karachi between him and Mr. Nehru in late June or July or as early as possible.

Mr. Nehru on arrival here by air from New Delhi yesterday said that he may have more than one meeting with Mr. Mohammed Ali in London. Mr. Nehru will also have separate private talks here with Mr. Dudley Senanayake, Ceylon's Prime Minister, on Indo-Ceylon relations.

Guest Of Mountbattens

India's Prime Minister, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru is spending the week-end with Lord and Lady Mountbatten as their guest at Broadlands, their home 18 miles from London.

Mr. Nehru and his daughter Mrs. Indira Gandhi, motored out to Broadlands last evening.

Britain's Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, Lord Swinton, called on Mr. Nehru last evening at India house.

Photographs of Mr. Nehru and his sister Mrs. Hutheesing, their faces wreathed in smiles at their London airport meeting yesterday on Mr. Nehru's arrival, appeared in many British papers this morning.

Mr. Nehru returns to London tomorrow evening from Broadlands.

DEFENCE WORKERS TO STRIKE FROM MONDAY

POONA, May 30 (PTI): More than 4,000 workers from the Central Ordnance Depot Dehu Road, in Poona will go on a strike from Monday June 1, 1953.

Announcing this Mr. S. M. Joshi, General Secretary of the All-India Defence Workers' Federation, said today that the decision was "forced" upon the workers in view of fresh discharges of 920 industrial workers during the last three days, in addition to those who were already discharged last month.

Considering the liberal promises given by the Government in their various announcements, Mr. Joshi said that it was hoped that these workers would be spared the miseries of unemployment and starvation. They had expected that somehow they would be absorbed or would be provided with alternative employment. The Government he said, were trying to create a feeling in the public mind that a substantial number of the retrenched employees were being provided with alternate jobs. As far as the Poona area was concerned, out of 1,180 who had so far been discharged, only about a hundred had been fortunate to get some alternate employment. "This exposes the hollowness of the Government's claim," he said.

D.V.C. ENQUIRY REPORT

PATIALA, May 30 (PTI): The Damodar Valley Corporation Enquiry Commission has completed its labour and will submit its report to the Government in the first week of June, it is learnt here.

The Commission was appointed in October last. The Chairman of the Commission is Mr. P. S Rau, now adviser to the Rajpramukh of PEPSU

Year Spent On Wrong 'Connections'

CALCUTTA, May 30 (PTI): West Bengal's Chief Minister Dr. B. C. Roy, said here today that he had spent nearly a year of his half a century's stay in Calcutta in getting through "infructuous" telephone connections. "In fact sometimes I had to walk to a friend's house instead of getting him on phone", he added.

Dr. Roy who was speaking at the inauguration today of Calcutta's first automatic exchange by the Union Communications Minister Mr. Jagjivan Ram deplored the delay in getting connections on the manual system. He, however, expressed the hope that automatization would be of great help to the people and save their time.

Nehru-Naguib Exchanges

CAIRO, May 30 (Reuter): The Egyptian Premier General Neguib gave the Indian Premier Mr. Nehru an 'aide memoire' on his (Neguib's) discussions with the American Secretary of State Mr. Foster Dulles on the Suez Canal issue and Middle East defence when the two Prime Ministers met at Cairo airport early yesterday morning, it was disclosed here today.

Mr. Nehru reportedly said he would find the 'aide memoire' handy when the question of Anglo-Egyptian relations came before the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.

The Indian Prime Minister presented General Neguib with a general's baton made of sandal wood with General Neguib's name engraved in Hindi on the ivory head.

400 Arrests In Nepal

BIRATNAGAR, May 30 (UPI).

THE movement for non-payment of land revenue launched by the Nepali congress in this district is mounting in tempo and has spread from the villages to the district headquarters where Nepali congress workers and Kisan volunteers are continuously ..picketing the premises of Government treasury.

Some zamindars who went to the treasury to deposit their land revenues were not allowed to enter the traesury compound oy strong batches of determined kisan pickets who barred all access to the treasury gate.

There were repeated lathi charges and after two batches of pickets had been replaced the third batch refused to allow themselves to be arrested. They pikcetsd the gate for four hours. Nearly 400 arrests have been made so far.

POONA, May 30 (HS): Shri V. D. Ghate, a veteran educationist and MLA has donated Rs. 300, in the name of his deceased wife Shrimati Vatsalabai, for distributing 'chapatis' to children in Sirur taluka.

SINNAR, May 30 (HS): Prof. R. G. Patil, National Savings Officer, Bombay State, said on Thursday that people should curtail their superficial expenses and help the Nation's progress by investing money in National Savings Scheme. Hundred and fifteen persons enrolled themselves for participating in the scheme, at the function.

INDIAN SEAMEN DRAGGED TO SEA BY SHARK

ROME, May 30 (UPI-AFP): Two Indian fishermen, rescued when drifting helplessly in their boat in the Indian Ocean were landed today at Trieste by a British boat. Th fishermen were dragged out to sea by a shark. They will stay in Trieste until a ship can take them home again.

The Straight Shot---

Indian Navy kept up their winning sequences at the Cooperage in the Senior Harwood Football League when they beat Globe Sports by 3 goals to one. Photo shows: Nicholson sending the ball past Globe defence.

Shell Lucky To Share Points

NAVY BEAT GLOBE THREE GOALS TO ONE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BURMAH-SHELL and St. Francis Goans were concerned in a goalless draw this evening at the Cooperage in the Senior Division of the Harwood Football League, while earlier, Indian Navy scored a well deserved victory over Globe Sports by three goals to one.

The Burmah-Shell — Francis Goans encounter was a well contested game with the score-board correctly indicating the run of play. It was a battle of wits between the Goan forwards and Shell's defence in which Poonawalla came off on top.

The Goans were a determined lot, especially their intermediate line which worked hard to get their forwards moving, but they found Poonawalla and Terence Le-Febour, the Shell custodian difficult to overcome.

Francis Goans had more of the scoring chances, while Shell were not so effective in attack due to the absence of two of their regular men.

In the closing stages of the game Francis Goans had a golden opportunity of gaining the winning goal, but with Le Febour beaten by E. Fernandes, Poonawalla saved from goal-line.

The teams were:—

ST. FRANCIS GOANS: Viegas, Mascarenhas, Rodrigues; Assis, Dominic, S. D'Costa; D'Souza, Michael, E. Rodrigues, E. Fernandes, S. Fernandes.

BURMAH-SHELL: T. Le Febour; Vaidya, Poonawalla; Franklin, Martin, Santan; Santiago, Rego, Uttam Singh, Noronha, John.

Referee: N. K. Uchil.

Indian Navy took full advantage of Globe's delaying tactics to secure a three goals to one win over them early this evening.

Globe played a closely fought out game, but they were poor marksman. They wasted a number of glorious chances, particularly in the second half.

The Navy scored twice in the first half through Pereira while Nicholson completed his side's tally in the second half, but Nagraj reduced the margin.

The teams were:—

INDIAN NAVY: Bhattacharjee; Singh, Thappa; Watson, Raghwan, Junmy; Rajan, Raju, Pereira, Nicholson, Jayram.

GLOBE: Banerjee; Murthi, Somana; Khanchand, Hamid, Salamat; Akhtar, Moshin, Nagraj, Gowder, Ashok.

Referee: J. P. D'Mello.

WARI SCORE A ONE-NIL WIN

CALCUTTA, May 30 (PTI): Wari A. C. beat George Telegraphs in the only First Division Football match today by one goal to nil.

Wari A. C. 1, George Telegraphs 0.

Delhi Football

NEW DELHI, May 30 (PTI): The Delhi Football League has been postponed indefinitely from tomorow owing to non-availability of grounds.

According to a spokesman of the Delhi Football Association which runs the league, the New Delhi Municipal committee, which controls all playing grounds in the capital, has as yet not allotted any grounds to the Association for running the league. According to normal practice, he said, the committee should have sanctioned ground to the DFA well in advance of the start of the football season.

The league, which was scheduled to commence on May 1 this year, was delayed by about 3 weeks due to unavailability of grounds. The President's Estate Club then loaned the Rashtrapati Bhavan ground to the Association for a few days while the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, was away from New Delhi, and the DFA availed of the opportunity to scrape through as many matches as they could. Since, however, the President is returning to the capital tomorrow, the Rashtrapati Bhavan ground will no longer be available for the League.

As regards the municipal grounds themselves, the DFA spokesman said that their general condition was "deplorable" and they were unsuitable for matches.

The league should formally conclude by July, but prospects of resumption of matches in the near future appear dim, since the committee is reported to be "still thinking" over the question of allotment of grounds. As it is, therefore, the league will now remain at a standstill till some grounds become available.

The following are results of today's matches:

President's Estate Club 5, Usmania 0; Youngmen 1, Union 0.

Anjuna Beat St. Stephen's

AVE MARIA CUP FOOTBALL

BOMBAY, Saturady.

Expectations of a good fast game were belied when St. Michaels Anjuna S. C. beat St. Stephen's S. C. in the first leg of the second quarter final of the Ave Maria Cup Football Tournament played this evening by two goals to nil at the Brabourne Stadium. For both the teams had introduced reserve players, the regulars being otherwise engaged, so that the game deteriorated to an unbelievable extent.

In the first half St. Michael's Anjuna S. C. secured a 2 goal lead to which they clung doggedly to emerge victorious. The first goal was scored by C. Vaz on the run by a deft shot which found the goalie out of his position and unable to do anything. The second goal was headed in by Angelo D'Sa. This was all the scoring.

The second half saw St. Stephen's S. C. making desperate efforts to reduce Anjuna's lead and twice came very near doing so, but the winner's defence held out, right-back Lawrence D'Souza being prominent in foiling St. Stephen's time and again. Full time whistle blew with St. Michael's Anjuna comfortable winners.

RAJASTHAN WIN AT GAUHATI

GAUHATI, May 30 (PTI): Rajasthan Club of Calcutta beat Maharana A. C. of Gauhati by 2 goals to 1 in an exhibition match played here today.

KING KONG AVENGES PREVIOUS DEFEATS

Knocks Swedish Angel Out In Third Round

BOMBAY, Saturday.

KING KONG, Hungarian Bearded Giant, avenged two previous defeats suffered at the hands of Swedish Angel Tor Johnson by knocking out 542-pound wrestler in third round of this evening's main bout of the American Free Style Wrestling Tournament at the Vallabhbhai Patel Stadium.

Only ten thousand fans of this mat-game saw King Kong hurl his opponent on mat with a back flip which had the Swedish Angel measuring his length on the mat for a count of ten by Referee Louis Kovach.

This evening's bout between these two "heavies" (this is the third time these two met, on previous two occasions Johnson won by knock out verdicts) was a dull and colourless affair. Johnson was warned twice in the first two rounds, and Referee Kovach suspecting the Swede of hiding something in his hand repeatedly searched him, but with no success. King Kong tried to get Johnson in an arm hold but could not succeed, time saving Johnson in second round. The contest ended sensationally in third round when King Kong getting a favourable hold on Johnson's arm, flipped him over his back and the Swedish Angel failed to beat Kovach's "knock out" count of ten.

Bert Assirati, the British Empire Champion had things going very much against him in the initial stages of his encounter with Jeji Goldstein, the former champion of Palestine, but staged a recovery to win the contest by best of three falls. Goldstein was always the master of the art of wrestling but he found in Assirati a wrestler of very much superior strength, but nevertheless Goldstein won second round with a series of body slams and body press. Goldstein, now settled in Bombay, looked like surprising the British Empire Champion into defeat in third round, but time saved Assirati from a certain submission fall arising out of the deadly Indian Deathlock which Goldstein had Assirati subjected to half a minute before the gong for the termination of the third round. The fight ended in the fifth round, Assirati winning the fourth round and fifth rounds by obtaining submission falls through medium of Boston Crabs in both rounds.

ANDREWS K. OED

Dara Singh, Malayan Champion, who substituted for the indisposed Andre Coutoula, knocked out Stanley Andrews, Australian wrestler, in third round with an aeroplane spin. Dara Singh, who was always on top, literally toyed with his opponent who was lucky even to have lasted three rounds.

Bill Verna drew with Andre Adoree in an interesting fight which saw each winning one fall. Adoree won third round with a series of body slams and body press. Verna received severe hiding in this round, but equalised in fifth round with an identical fall obtained against Adoree. It was a well-contested bout which ended in a fitting draw.

ROSEWALL WINS SINGLES TITLE

PARIS, May 30 (Reuter): Miss Maureen Connolly gained her fourth national title today when she beat the holder, Miss Doris Hart, 6-2, 6-4 in the all American women's singles final of the French International Lawn Tennis Championships here.

The eighteen year old American girl, who was beaten by Miss Hart in the final of the Italian Championships in Rome earlier this month, now holds the Wimbledon, American, Australian and French titles.

The crowd which packed the Riland Garros centre court in sunny weather saw Miss Connolly on top of her form. She constantly stormed the net while Miss Hart, on the defensive, relied mainly on baseline drives coming up for the occasional volley.

Mss Connolly's back hand shots were particularly impressive. She went to a 5-love lead in the first set before dropping her service.

The second set was even with Miss Hart going over to the attack and Miss Connolly saving points with clever placements.

Miss Connolly captured her opponents service in the ninth game to lead and then after a long and brilliant voley which drew roars of applause from the crowd held her own delivery to win the set and title.

Rosewall (18) became the youngest player ever to win the French title and the first Australian since Jack Crawford took the championship in 1933.

Rosewall's win gave him a "hat-trick" of wins over Seixas.

Last year he beat Seixas in the American championships and followed this up with another win in the Australian tournament in January.

Results in the French International Lawn Tennis championships today were:

WOMEN'S SINGLES (Final): Miss Maureen Connolly (USA) beat Miss Doris Hart, (USA) 6-2, 6-4.

MEN'S SINGLES (Final): K. Rosewall (Australia) beat V. Seixas (United States) 6-3, 6-4, 1-6, 6-2.

B.E.S.T. ENTER JUNIOR ROVERS FINAL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Putting up a brave stand, Goan Sports Club 'B' lost to BEST Sports Club by a solitary goal in the replay in the semi-final of the Junior Rovers Cup Football Tournament at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, this evening.

It was no smoothing for the Tramwaymen in their second meeting. They had to struggle hard for their victory, which they fully deserved as they were undoubtedly the better team. It was mainly due to the splendid rival defence and smart goal-keeping by Menezes for the Goans, that they could not win by a bigger margin.

The Goans worried the Tramwaymen for the first ten minutes with their clever moves and very nearly succeeded in finding the net midway through. To their bad luck, however, a minute later the Tramwaymen forged aheads through Balkrishna. This goal eventually proved to be the winning goal. In the second half the Tramwaymen dominated the exchanges but could not score as Menezes, in goal, was equal to every call made on him.

Earlier, Youths Union defeated Burmah-Shell Sports Club 'B' by four goals to three in the HVM Cup. The game was decided in the extra period. Ibrahim (2) and Raut worried for the winners. The goal-getters for the losers were Murthi (2) and Fernandes.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY ENTER SEMI-FINAL

COIMBATORE, May 30 (PTI): The Southern Railways, Madras, entered the semi-finals of the third annual All-India Football Tournament conducted by the United Club here this evening beating the Students Club, Trichi by three goals to nil.

They will meet the winners of the Lakshmi Mill, Coimbatore versus the Trichi Union Football Club tie.

Examination Board For Aquatics?

HYDERABAD (Dn.), May 30 (PTI): The formtion of a National Aquatic Examination Board of India on the lines of the Teachers Swimming Association of Great Britain and Commonwealth has been suggested to the various state swimming associations and others interested in aquatics by Mr. S. M. Jeelani, Hon. Secretary of the Hyderabad State Swimming Association.

The object of the Board, among other things, is to promote technical education in swimming, diving, water polo and life-saving on the basis of the Federation Internationale De Nation Amateur (FINA) rules, to manage all aquatic games under the guidance of qualified officials and to select and secure representative officials of the Board in the Indian National Championship and other recognised standard meets.

Simpson & Dooland Save Notts From Collapse

BENAUD AND HILL PLAY HAVOC

NOTTINGHAM, May 30 (Reuter).

CONTRASTING innings by Reg Simpson and Bruce Dooland saved Nottinghamshire from complete collapse against the Australian cricketers on the first day of their two-day match here.

Nottinghamshire, who were surprisingly put in to bat first on a pitch which later proved to be docile, made 208 to which the Australians replied with 100 for two before bad light stopped play for the day.

Conditions had little to do with the county's dismissal. The pitch was unresponsive and the Australian attack—weakened by the absence of Lindwall, Johnston and Ring—concentrated on keeping the ball up to the bat and waiting for the batsmen to make mistakes. Batting errors were frequent, especially against the spinners of Benaud and Hill. Benaud's flight and variations of pace worried all the batsmen while Hill's top spinners had others fatally playing back.

Lindsay Hassett, Australian cricket captain, won the toss and put Nottinghamshire in to bat on a seemingly dry and easy pitch.

Approaching rain clouds may have influenced Hassett's decision. Lindwall, Johnston, Ring, Harvey Craig and Langley were rested from the Australian teams.

This match has been cut from 3 to 2 days so that the Australians will be able to see the Coronation on Tuesday. Hours of play on the two days have been extended. Play today lasts seven hours.

The MCC are to decide at a meeting next month the mtch will be recognised as a first class fixture.

Nottinghamshire included two overseas spin bowlers in Bruce Dooland (Australia) and Gamini Goonesena (Ceylon).

Teams:

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: R. T. Simpson (Captain), E. W. Stocks, R. Giles, J. Hardstaff, C. J. Poole, J. D. Clay, B. Dooland, H. J. Butler, G. Goonesena, A. Jepson, E. A. Meads (Wicketkeeper).

AUSTRALIANS: A. R. Morris, G. H. Hole, C. C. McDonald, A. L. Hassett (Captain), K. R. Miller, J. de Courcy, R. Benaud, R. G. Archer, A. K. Davidson, D. Tallon (Wicketkeeper), J. C. Hill.

Nottinghamshire had lost half their wickets for 107 against many bowling chances before lunch.

Left-hander Stocks batted well before swinging at a full toss and being bowled by Benaud. His innings had looked rich in promise. He hooked Miller for 6 and gained 5 runs—four from an overthrow—off the next ball.

Simpson was uncertain against Benaud's well-flighted spinners. Benaud also unsettled Giles who soon edged a turning ball to slip.

One run later, at 55, Hardstaff was leg before in playing back to Davidson.

Benaud, whose two wickets cost him only 8 runs, bowled exceptionally well demanding intense concentration by the batsmen.

Poole batted with growing assurance but just when he seemed set was bowled by Hill's top-spinners. Clay also played back and was bowled making Nottinghamshire 5 for 80. The Australian all-rounder, Dooland, joined Simpson and the pair held out until lunch having added 27.

After lunch, runs came freely from the sixth wicket pair. Simpson reached 52 out of 141 in 2 hours 50 minutes. He was sixth out at 164 when playing forward to Hill and returning a simple catch. His 65 included 8 fours and partnership realised 84.

Just afterwards, Butler was struck on the right hand by a ball from Miller and he had to retire with a split finger. Goonesena came in and stayed long enough to see Dooland complete his half century in 1 hour 45 minutes and was then leg before without having scored. The eighth wicket fell four runs later—at 181—Butler returning and edging a catch to the wicketkeeper. Jepson as bowled by Hill seven runs later, but Meads and Dooland added 20 for the last wicket before Dooland was caught off Hill for 69. He hit one six and 7 fours.

The Australian openers batted in fading light, but showed good form before Morris was caught at the wicket off Jepson. Rain interrupted play for half an hour and tea was taken during the delay.

The Australians had 100 minutes batting before bad light stopped play 45 minutes before stumps were due.

Butler was unable to bowl, but the depleted Notts attacked did well Dooland troubled the batsmen with his leg-breaks and after a second wicket stand of 61 had McDonald leg before.

Hole hit the ball hard in front of the wicket and his 57 not out contained a six and nine fours.

SCORE BOARD

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (First Innings)

Simpson c and b Hill	65
Stocks b Benaud	25
Giles c Hole b Benaud	8
Hardstaff lbw b Davidson	0
Poole b Hill	14
Clay b Hill	2
Dooland c Davidson b Hill	69
Butler c Tallon b Davidson	11
Goonesena lbw Archer	0
Jepson b Hill	3
Meads not out	3
Extras	8
TOTAL	208

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-42, 2-54, 3-55, 4-76, 5-80, 6-164, 7-177, 8-181, 9-188.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Miller	11	2	32	0
Archer	13	4	21	1
Hill	22	7	62	5
Benaud	16	5	30	2
Davidson	18	2	43	2
Hole	4	0	12	0

AUSTRALIANS (First Innings)

Morris c Meads b Jepson	15
Hole not out	57
McDonald lbw Dooland	18
Hassett not out	6
Extras	4
TOTAL (for 2 wkts.)	100

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-21, 2-82,

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Jepson	12	2	25	1
Goonesena	8	0	35	0
Stocks	3	0	10	0
Dooland	12	4	26	1

KHARE FORCES A WIN OVER NARAYAN RAO

State Chess Tourney

BOMBAY, Saturday.

From the adjourned position of his game against P. Narayan Rao, Divakar Khare, by careful play managed to gain the exchange and a pawn. With this material advantage, Khare pressed home his attack and forced the win, at Chetana, this evening.

Against N. S. Chaubal, from that adjourned position Narayan Rao had a very lucky escape. Chaubal had a Rook against doubled Pawns on the Rook file and had a forced win. Narayan Rao took a longshot chance and sandwitched his king between his two Pawns and Chaubal overlooked the stalemate!

M. C. Srivastava also played a fine game against John Mathews. At one time Mathews had a winning position but could not find the right move and his position weakened end finally Srivastava won.

In his third adjourned game of the evening Narayan Rao again played weakly and John Mathews had no really serious trouble in winning after he gained a Rook and forced a passed Pawn with a threat of Queeing.

The greatest fight of the evening was that between P. K. Kanga and H. H. Sampat. The total playing time for this battle-royal was eight and a half hours and every minute was a struggle. The honours of position fluctuated evenly between them till the last hour. Kanga first had the winning position, then Sampat won the exchange. At this stage Sampat had a positive win with on excellent position. But Sampat missed the move and his position deteriorated. Finally Kanga, by judicious exchanges of the pieces won a full knight and actually mated Sampat after the latter got his king trapped in the corner.

The last round has yet to be played on Monday and the remaining adjourned games on Tuesday. The results are still in the balance.

Obaidullah Khan Hockey Fixtures

BHOPAL, May 30 (PTI): Today's fixtures in the All India Obaidullah Khan Gold Cup Hockey tournament have been postponed according to an announcement made by the Secretary of the tournament.

OLYMPIANS OUTCLASS REST OF INDIA

Five Goals Scored In Exhibition Hockey

BANGALORE, May 30 (PTI)

Over ten thousand people today saw the cream of hockey talent in India on the field in an exhibition match between the 1952 Olympic team and the Rest of India in which the former, true to the form which won for the country the world's hockey title, outplayed and outclassed the latter, beating them by five goals to nil, at the Rajendrasinhji Stadium here.

It took half an hour for them to get into a scoring mood and once they got into it the Rest found it difficult to stop them. The winners showed brilliant combination, understanding and opportunism in the match which was purely onesided.

The rest led by the wizard of the stick—Dhyan Chand could not combine probably because they had not played together before.

Before the play commenced the team were introduced to the Maharaja of Bhavnagar.

After a barren first half which was full of missed and foiled chances, the Olympians went all out for a goal in the second session. It was in the eleventh minute they saw the net for the first time and in the next ten minutes added 4 more goals.

The first one was off a brilliant combined move. Claudius after intercepting the Rest in his area put through Perumal from whom he secured it at the centre. He dribbled past the defenders and put through Raghbirlal and the ball was passed back to him just outside the Rest's area. Quickly he gave a deep pass to Balbir Singh whose stinging angular shot pierced the net (1-0).

GENTLE'S TWO GOALS

Two minutes later, Gentle banged a short corner to the boards. He again converted a short corner accurately four minutes later. Udham scooped the fourth goal off a combined move again and the last one was entirely the effort of Raghbirlal off the centre bully resulting from the fourth goal. Balbir put him through.

Teams were:

OLYMPIC ELEVEN: Desamuthu, Swaroop Singh, Gentle, Claudius, Bakshi, Perumal, Bhaskaran, Raghbirlal, Balbir Singh (captain), Udham Singh and Rajagopal.

REST OF INDIA: Hubert, Tirlochan Singh, Balkissen, Padavat, Sahib Singh, Rudravelu, Ramswaroop, De Mello, Dhyanchand (captain), Jayavelu and Manuel.

Referees:—Edwards and A. I. Ahmed.

Tomorrow's match in the National Championship:—Punjab versus Hyderabad semi-final.

Board Chief's Denial

CALCUTTA, May 30 (PTI): A news agency report stating that Mr. Punkaj Gupta would proceed to Australia early next month to choose an unofficial Australian team to tour India in this Winter, was denied by Mr. J. C. Mukherjea, President, Board of Cricket Control of India, today. The report quoted Mr. D. P. Thanwalla, a member of the Board's Silver Jubilee Celebration committee as saying in Bombay that the Board had sanctioned Rs. 10,000 to defray the expenses of Mr. Gupta's visit.

Mr. Mukherjea said the Silver Jubilee Committee had recommended to the Board that a representative should be sent to the United Kingdom, if necessary, to select a team to tour India this winter. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was recommended for this purpose, but the Board had not yet taken any decision to send a representative there.

The Board was negotiating with a non-official Australian team but the question of sending a representative there had never been discussed, Mr. Mukherjea added.

No Composite Stadium In Calcutta ?

CALCUTTA, May 30 (PTI): The Cricket Association of Bengal have disapproved the West Bengal Government's proposal to have a composite stadium in Eden Gardens, it was learnt here today.

The C. A. B. is stated to have expressed the view, in their reply to the West Bengal Government's communication in this connection, that it was not feasible to have both cricket and football games on the same field.

The decision of the National Cricket Club has not yet been officially announced. But they will have to do so by tomorrow, the deadline given by the Government for replying to their communication.

TODAY'S SPORT

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

4-30 p.m. I.C.L. vs. Indian Gymkhana; 5-45 p.m. Central Railway vs. Dynamos (Senior Harwood League).

Brabourne Stadium

4-40 p.m. Arpora vs. Cuncolim; 5-45 p.m. Chinchimin 'A' vs. Candolim (Ave Maria Cup) quarter final — 2nd leg).

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel

5-30 p.m. Bombay Port Trust vs. Richardson and Cruddas (HVM Cup).

New Chief Of 1956 Olympiad

MELBOURNE, May 30 (Reuter): The Sporting Globe said today that it believed Lieutenant General William Bridgeford had been elected Chief Executive Officer for the 1956 Olympic Games, to be held here.

General Bridgeford, 58, a former commander of the British Commonwealth Division in Korea, said tonight he had been interviewed concerning the pjosition, but he had not been told of his appointment.

The Sporting Globe said: "Several leading organisers of repute were sounded out for the position, but none were in a position to accept. General Bridgeford is keen to take over the reins. He enjoys the confidence of the state government and city council."

The newspaper expected that the appointment would be officially confirmed soon.

The organising committee announced that an executive officer would be appointed, after the recent resignation of Mr. Arthur Coles as Chairman of the Games Control committee because of a disagreement with the state government over the site of the Olympic Swimming Pool.

Nearula Is Quite Fit

LONDON, May 30 (Reuter): Edgar Britt rode the former Derby favourite Nearula, in a Canten at Malton, Yorkshire, today. He said afterwards that Nearula went well and that he was well pleased with the colt.

Captain C. F. Elsey, Nearula's trainer, said "everything is very pleasing now, and it is the first time I have been the slightest happy since he went lame."

County Cricket Standings

LONDON, May 30 (Reuter).

First six claims in the County Cricket Championship table after yesterday's matches were: (Headings: played, won, lost, drawn, tied no decision, first innings lead in match lost, first innings lead in match drawn, points).

Hampshire	6-3-1-2-0-0-0-1-40
Middlesex	5-2-0-2-1-0-0-2-38
Glamorgan	5-2-0-3-0-0-0-2-32
Gloucestershire	6-2-1-3-0-0-0-2-32
Northamptonshire	6-2-0-2-1-1-0-0-30
Surrey	4-2-0-20-0-0-1-28

Points totals of the other counties are; Lancashire 24, Leicestershire 24, Sussex 24, Yorkshire 20, Warwickshire 20, Kent 16, Worcestershire 12, Derbyshire 12, Essex 12, Nottinghamshire 4, Somerset 0.

NATIONAL HOCKEY BROADCAST

BANGALORE, May 30 (PTI): The All India Radio, Mysore will broadcast a running commentary of the semi-final match of the National Hockey Championship between Punjab and Hyderabad tomorrow, May 31, from 5-15 p.m. to 6-20 p.m. on 309.3 and 49.46 metres. Mr. Govinda Swaminathan of Madras will be the commentator.

School For Business Management

BIRLA'S SUGGESTION

NEW DELHI, May 30 (PTI).

MR. G. D. BIRLA, member of the Central Advisory Council of Industries, has supported the idea of having an institute to impart education in business management.

In the course of a letter to the Commerce and Industry Ministry, Mr. Birla says that what is necessary is blending of practice with theory.

In the United States these days, according to Mr. Birla there is some reaction against too much of specialised knowledge. "It is felt that businessmen require some other kind of education too. In old days, a graduate in arts was supposed to be a worthless fellow for business and, therefore, the tendency was towards demand for technicians a chemist, an engineer or some person with a specialised line. Now the feeling is—of course, there has not been a complete reversal of the tendency—that good manners, culture, general knowledge, history, geography, fine arts and command of language for good drafting etc.

VALUABLE SUBJECTS

"All these too have great value in business. Therefore, when we recruit students for business administration, the candidates should either be persons with experience of business who know practice but are ignorant of theory and who therefore should be provided opportunity to learn theory as a complement to their practical knowledge and who, on the other hand, also can learn good language, manners, drafting, history and such other cultural subjects, or such raw men who should have a very good foundation in respect of other subjects like good language, art of speaking, manners and culture, etc., who have to be taught the applied science of business. It is admitted that these days ordinary graduates can hardly write good language nor can they express themselves properly. On the other hand, most of the efficient managers in commercial houses who know their job very well and who can handle any situation in emergency or can tackle the labour and production etc., have very little knowledge of other subjects like history, geography, art or culture etc. What is, therefore, necessary is blending of practice with theory. And if we can produce an institute like this, I think it will be a great boon to the country.

GIRL WITH REVOLVER ARRESTED

LAHORE, May 30 (PTI): A girl student was arrested at her school in Peshawar for possessing an unlicensed revolver.

It is reported that a young man whose request for marrying the girl had been rejected by her parents, often followed and attempted to molest her.

Her parents gave her a revolver and some cartridges to be used in self-defence, if needed.

The girl carried the loaded revolver to her school for days. She used to unload the revolver on reaching the school, and reload it while returning home.

One of her class mates reported the matter to the principal who informed the police. The girl was arrested and later released on bail.

4 Jan Sangh Workers Arrested

PATHANKOT, May 30 (PTI): Four Jan Sangh workers were arrested at Madhopur checkpost yesterday, while attempting to enter Jammu and Kashmir State territory without permits. This brings the total number of arrests at Madhopur checkpost to 32.

R. P. MASANI OPENS BLOOD BANK

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sir R. P. Masani paid a tribute to Parsi philanthropy this evening and said that the Parsi community had benefited endlessly by the good deeds of several philanthropists and far-sighted men in it.

Sir Rustom was speaking on the occasion of the opening of the new Blood Bank as an organ of the Petit Parsi General Hospital.

Sir R. P. Masani emphasised the importance of having a Blood Bank in any hospital worthy of the name, and he also impressed upon the audience the necessity for replenishing the blood stock of such a bank when it is started. He said that the importance of blood transfusions was on a par with cardiology and radiology, and sterling work in this direction was being done in Western countries. He was certain, nevertheless, that the Indian medical profession was not blind to the importance of Blood Banks, and belated though the start was it, nevertheless was impressive. The function was attended by a large gathering.

CITY RECEPTION TO C. D. DESHMUKH

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, Finance Minister, Government of India arrived in the city today.

Mr. Deshmukh will perform the foundation-stone laying ceremony of the Maratha Mandir, near Bombay Central tomorrow at 3-30 p.m. Earlier in the morning he will visit Sindhu Nagar, Kalyan, where he will be given a reception by the Central Panchayat and Camp Panchayat at Netaji High School, Kalyan Camp No. 4, at 12 noon.. The Sindhi Evacuee Merchants' Association has also arranged a function in honour of Mr. Deshmukh at Paramount Cinema, Kalyan Camp No. 3. The function will be held at 8 a.m.

Mr. Deshmukh was given a reception by the local C.K. P. Sabha at Podar College this evening.

Amendment to Agricultural Lands Rules

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Objections and suggestions in respect of a proposed amendment to the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Tribunal Procedure) Rules, 1949 will be received by the Government of Bombay up to June 29 next. The draft amendment, which has been published in Part IV B of the Bombay Government Gazette, of May 28, substitutes sub-rule (4) of rule 3 by a new one, which prescribes a procedure for making an appeal against an award of the Collector or a revision application against his order.

Objections and suggestions are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Revenue Department, Secretariat, Bombay 1.

"Protest Day" Against Bank Award

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Salaried and Allied Workers' Alliance today at a meeting decided to observe June 18 as a "protest day" against what they called the "objectionable features of the Bank Award."

Delegates from various city middle class unions at the meeting today decided to take out processions and hold a rally to register their protest against the Award on June 18.

The meeting appointed a committee of 17 representatives to chalk out a programme for the "protest day" representatives of the Communist-controlled All-India Trade Union Congress and the Praja Socialist-led Hind Mazdoor Sabha and other working class unions participated in the deliberation of the meeting.

Future Of Hyderabad

HYDERABAD, May 30 (PTI): Mr. Abdul Hasan Syed Ali, a former member of Parliament and the Pradesh Congress Working Committee, today suggested that Hyderabad and Secunderabad should be made a Chief Commissioner's province in case the State was to be disintegrated.

Mr. Abdul Hasan said the formation of linguistic provinces will weaken the solidarity of the country and result in chaos. He said that the Telugu speaking people as compared to the Kannada and Marathi speaking people might be a majority but all of them were in a minority as 50 to 60 per cent of the people in these two cities spoke either Urdu or Hindustani.

He criticised the recent statements of Swami Ramanand Tirth, President of the Pradesh Congress that Hyderabad belonged to the Andhras. He said Swami Tirth always adopted various means to continue on the presidential gadi of the Pradesh Congress and this time in order to gain the support of the Telugus he had echoed their sentiments.

Ban Order On S. African Leader

JOHANNESBURG, May 30 (PTI): Former Chief Labert Luthuli, President-General of the African National Congress, was today prohibited by the Minister of Justice from attending any gathering anywhere in South Africa for the next twelve months.

Mr. Luthuli is also prohibited from entering twenty different magisterial districts in South Africa, including Durban, Johannesburg, Capetown and Port Elizabeth.

Luthuli, who lives a short distance outside Durban, became President-General of the African National Congress in December last year after he had been deposed as the African chief by the Government for his Congress activities.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP GIRLS

AMBALA, May 30 (PTI): The police arrested two persons today for having allegedly attempted to kidnap school going children in the town. The two men were reported to have offered sweets and fruits to children with the object of kidnapping them.

One of the two persons was stated to belong to Madura district in South India.

Alleged Underground Terrorist seized

HYDERABAD, May 30 (PTI): The police arrested Nallamalla Prasad, described by them as a "top-ranking underground terrorist," at Wyra in Warangal district on May 29 it was officially stated here today.

PINK LOCUSTS INVADE M.P.

Six Districts Affected

NAGPUR, May 30 (PTI): Swarms of pink locusts, moving from northwest to southeast, have invaded six districts of Madhya Pradesh from May 25, according to a press note issued by the State Government today.

The anti-locust staff was already following the swarms and Government were taking all necessary meaures to destroy them, it added.

The districts invaded by the locusts so far are Jubbulpore, Sagar Hoshangabad, Chhindwara, Bhandara and Balaghat.

Calling for public co-operation in giving information, the press note said, the fact that there were now no crops standing should neither in any way deter nor minimise efforts to destroy these swarms.

In view of the general locust activity in the country and the desert locust breeding areas of Pakistan and Middle East, the press note said, it was likely that a few more swarms might invade the State in near future and all out efforts would be made to meet the menace effectively.

Tracking Down Dacoits

U. P. & M. B. COMBINE

ETAWAH, May 30 (PTI): Squads of U. P. and Madhya Bharat anti-dacoity police had been stationed at Ajitmal, Chakar Nagar and Jaswant Nagar ready to operate on a wide range of Jalaon-Gwalior, Chambal and Agra borders with a view to curbing the activities of the dacoits operating on the border areas.

Mr. Shanti Prasad DIG, Uttar Pradesh police, who was leading the anti-docoity operations, stated that the notorious dacoits Man Singh, Ladhan Singh and Charna were not sheltering in Chakara Nagar area.

The dacoits who had made their base a 9,000 square miles of ravine area in U.P. and Madhya Bharat from which to sally out on their marauding raids had split themselves into five or six small gangs to escape the police—net that was slowly drawn to trap them and to find safe shelter.

Mr. Prasad, who expressed confidence in the eventual liquidation of the gangs, said that as a result of the police vigilance, no dacoity had been committed by the Mansingh gang during this summer.

MINING INDUSTRY IN GOA

(Continued from Page 6 col. 4)

area of 15 more square miles is under survey and will soon be exploited for extraction.

According to present arrangements and the technical help that Japan will give, Goa, it is said, after the completion of the installation of machinery which the Japanese will supply, will be in a position to export to Japan two million tons of ore a year within the next five years.

Today's production of 8,00,000 tons a year fetches the mining industry nearly rupees three crores. Proper expansion is expected to yield at least ten crores of rupees annually within the next few years.

Mining To Rescue

The Portuguese who have converted Goa into an armed camp with 7000 white and Negro troops in order to suppress the freedom struggle of the five lakh Goan people need more and more money to replenish their bankrupt treasuries. The mining industry has come in handy and has helped them to sustain an otherwise shattered economy. They know fully well that at the most their rule will last only for a couple of years more. So they are making the best in the mesanwhile.

Properly utilised the wealth earned by the mining industry in Goa would have been enough to make the country self-sufficient and there would have been no need for impoverished Goans from middle classes and with a modicum of education to migrate from Goa in search of domestic employment as cooks, waiters and ayahs.

The Goan people's only hope is that when liberation takes place, this industry that is for them the goose that lays the golden egg will be nationalised and the wealth it earns be put to such use as would make it possible for Goa to be a Welfare State.

Prasad's Advice

Hard Work And Character To Make India Great

PACHMARHI, May 30: President Rajendra Prasad stated here yesterday that hard work and character of the people alone could make a nation great.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, who was replying to a public welcome last night, said that Swaraj had brought with it new and great responsibilities to them. It was the determination of the Government to wipe out from the country poverty, scarcity and ill-health. This objective could not be realised without sincere and hard work on the part of the people.

Red Shirt Leader In Hospital

LAHORE, May 29 (PTI): Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Red Shirt leader, who has been in detention since 1948, has been admitted to the Mayo Hospital here.

He is reported to have been brought here for a "general medical check up."

PEOPLE AND OFFICIALS MUST COOPERATE

(Continued from Page 3 col. 5)

culturist family should be represented;

(c) There should be a Village Council which would assist in implementation of production programmes by taking to the villager the improvements suggested by technical men and conveying to the technical men the difficulties felt by villagers in carying out these improvements;

(d) There should be a systematic and continuous works programme of which irrigation forms the major part, schools, health centres etc. "It is gratifying", Shri Krishnamachari observes, "that all over India there is much interest in these activities and that everywhere contributions for them are forthcoming in the form of money and labour." After completing these works, proper arrangements for maintaining these works on a permanent basis should be made.

Tip To Officials

Along with the change of outlook on the part of the villager, there should be a change also on the outlook of the officials. "In India", Shri Krishnamachari says, "we are changing over from a 'law and order' State to a welfare State. This is a revolutionary change and the outlook of those who are engaged in administration will have to undergo an equally revolutionary change. These two processes should go together; we cannot have the one without the other."

The three main objectives, the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission points out, which the National Extension Organization and the Community Projects must keep in view are: more employment and more production, more co-operation and more community effort for works of benefit to the community. Stated broadly they look rather unimpressive, he says, but under every one of these heads there are many detailed programmes on which the officials have to work and make the villagers interested. "It is in arousing the interests of the villagers and their enthusiasm and maintaining it at a high level, that the success of the Community Projects Administration lies. The stagnation in rural life should disappear. There should be a new life and new energy everywhere and a determination to work for better conditions and new ways of life."

RESTRICTIONS ON OIL MILLS

Khadi And V.I. Board's Suggestion To Govt.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The All-India Khadi and Village Industry Board, which concluded a three-day session here today, will communicate to the Government of India a proposal to restrict the crushing of certain oilseeds by mills.

The Chairman of the Board, Mr. V. L. Mehta, told pressmen here tnat this proposal was being made so as to make such oilseeds available in larger quantities to village 'ghanis'. He did not specify the varieties of the oilseeds referred to.

This proposal, he said, had been put forward by the Common Production Programme Committee of the Board. This Committee had also recommended the imposition of restrictions on the extension of the capacity of rice-hullers and on the licensing of new hullers. The Committee had prepared a detailed scheme, on the lines indicated by the Planning Commission, for the production programme of the village oil industry and the hand-pounding of rice industry.

The Board approved draft rules to be submitted to the Central Government for issue in accordance with the provisions of the Khadi and Handloom Cess Act.

TOUR IN STATES

The Board considered the reports of members entrusted at the last meeting of the Board with discussing with various State Governments the arrangements for carrying out the Board's programmes. It gave these members general directives for the efficient and economic furtherance of the Board's programme in these States. The States visited by these members since the Boards last meeting in March last are Saurashtra, Bombay, Hyderabad, Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Ajmer, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Bengal, Assam and Tripura.

The terms of appointment of the Training Survey Committee of the Board were extended by three months and those of the Research Institute Committee till the end of the financial year.

As numerous problems for investigation and research were being received by the Board, it was decided to request the Research Institute Committee to function as a clearing house to direct these problems to examination by appropriate technological and research organisations pending the establishment of a Central Village Industry Research Institute.

DRAMA ENDS IN FEAST

MADRAS, May 30 (PTI): About 10,000 persons were fed here today to mark the 108th day of the dramatic performance "Srimad Sampoorna Ramayana" staged by Nawab T. S. Rajamanickam and his party.

Speaking at today performance, Mr. Rajamanickam said that the core of Indian mind as still "Astika" in spite of recent propaganda in favour of "Nastika". That was why, he said, his staging of the great epic continued to be popular.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Chief Minister witnessed today's performance.

McCarthy Unearthed

DALAS Texas, May 30 (Reuter): The great McCarthy mystery was solved late today. Reporters everywhere had been on the alert since Wednesday, when Senator Joseph McCarthy left Washington on what he called ten day investigation trip to a secret destination.

He was said to have taken off in the direction of Mexico to have turned up in Britain, to have been seen in Paris. But an alert reporter spotted the senator at the expensive Petroleum club here today, peacefully eating a meal with a number of men. The Communist hunting senator refused to talk to reporters.

Kalyani's Dance Recital

Under the auspices of the Bharatiya Music and Arts Society Kumari Kalyani and party gave a dance recital at the S.I.E.S. School hall at Matunga on Saturday before a crowded house. Baby Vasantamala also participated in the recital. The programme started with the new composition "Devi Pooja" where the Kathakali technique was prominent. It was a captivating piece and the "Abhinaya" was a replica of prayer in a Kerala temple. The highlignt of the day was the "Varnam" by Kumari Kalyani which was executed in ornate style. The "Nritta" aspect was marked with patterned foot work reaching a crescendo with the swing and sway of the limbs. The 'Tal' and timing were intricate and it was a pleasant surprise that Kathakali "Jatis" were beautifully dovetailed with Bharat Natya steps. It was a daring experiment worth watching.

In Padam "En Palli Kondirayya", the prelude had a touch of originality. There was a play of "Samcari Bhava" emphasising the meaning of the song in varying dance idoms. The "Abhinaya" was full and elaborate with appropriate play of the eyes which gave an extra dimension to the recital. The Thillana was done as a duet and the parallel poses had a unique charm.

Baby Vasantamala was impressive in "Jatiswaran", "Sabdam" and harvest dance. "Kurawanji" proved a popular hit. There will be a recital today at 6 p.m.

PATNA: Fire broke out in a godown of the Patna General Post Office Saturday afternoon. The fire was brought under control in half an hours' time by the fire brigade. The damage is not estimated to be much.

Stop Press

ADLAI MEETS NASSAR

CAIRO, May 30 (Reuter)) Mr. Adlai Stevenson, the American Democratic Party Leader, conferred today with Lt.-Col. Gamal Abdel Nassar, General Neguib's second in command.

LEBANESE PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED

BEIRUT, May 30 (Reuter): The Lebanese Parliament was dissolved by decree today and new elections ordered to be held in three months.

EAST GERMAN CABINET

BERLIN, May 30 (Reuter): The East German Cabinet met in extraordinary session today to discuss the dissolution of the Soviet Control Commission and the appointment of a Soviet High Commissioner.

Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, May 30: Following are today's final transactions:

SECURITIES: Three per cent loan 1986 82-13, Three per cent loan 1958 98-9, Three per cent loan 1970-75 86-8, Four per cent 1960-70 102-10.

BANKS: Imperial Bank Conty. 455.

COTTON: Dunbar 210, Kesoram 19-15.

COALS: Burrakur 10-10, East Indian 24-6, Talcher 2-13.

JUTES: Champadany 165, Fort Goloster 375, Howrah 25-3, Reliance 16-2, Gourpore 312, India 167, North Brook 21-4, Nuddea 48-8.

ENGINEERINGS: Burn and Co. Ordy. 280, Marshalls 5-11, Ind. Iron 25-11, Tex. Machinery 6-8.

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Mines As. 15, Ind. Copper 2-15, Sone Valley Cement 7-11, Alkali and Chem. 13-11, Airways India Ltd. 12, Alluminium Corpn. 4-14, Cal. Trams 15, Martin Burn 19, Ind. Wood Products 35-8, National Tobacco 10-6. Titaghur Paper 36-8.

SUGARS: Carew 6-15, Champaran 24, Cawnpore 31-15.

TEAS: Grob A 16, Grob B 7-10, Gungaram 157, Hasimara 25-6, Kaliti 3-2, Naga Hills 12-4.

Mr. A. L. Perera Deputy Collector of Customs said that the new system had been devised primarily to avoid congestion in warehouses.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, May 30 (Reuter): Despite the market holding substantial amounts of maturities and banks being in receipt of second half of the month's health money, short loan conditions were very difficult at the start of the week. This resulted from a heavy bill take up which needed financing and heavy outside calling. Later the position eased slightly, but generally conditions remained difficult and the authorities helped out on a number of occasions.

The Bank of England return showed active note circulation nine million Sterling higher at 1,532 million Sterling reflecting heavy withdrawals from banks for coronation spending. This level is the highest reached this year and only eighteen millions below the all-time record of 1,550 millions during Christmas last year.

Applications for 260 million Sterling treasury bills amounted to 346,945,000. 260 million Sterling allotted at an average rate of 47 Shillings 4.01 Pence per cent. Next week record amount of 270 millions will be offered.

KARACHI MARKETS

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, May 30: Cotton rollerginned Multan 289F 69, NT 64 to 65-8, LSS 61, FOURF Bhawalpurs 57-8 to 58-8, Desi Sind 71-72, Desi Punjabs 66-69.

Market fully steady with moderate demand. Desi cottons have been more in enquiry from Germany and Japan therefore prices of these varieties hardened more. Pakistan Government has banned trading in new crop till end of August but at same time export trade for new crop being made free from licencing and other restrictions.

Cottonseed 7 to 7-6, steady. Gold 88-12 firm.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, May 30.

New York Cotton Market was closed today.

Tata Deferred at 9 p.m. Rs: 1915.

Pak Ban On Forward Trading In Cotton

KARACHI, May 30 (PTI).

THE Pakistan Government today announced a ban on forward trading in the coming cotton crop with immediate effect and until further orders.

The announcement said "to accelerate the disposal of cotton of the current crop, it has been decided to place it on open General License upto August 31 (end of the current cotton year), Export will however continue to be subject to production of an irrevocable hundred per cent letter of credit and Export Price Control form approved by the State Bank.

"Dealers in cotton have been directed to furnish to the Cotton Board within seven days on forms prescribed for this purpose and published in the Gazette, certain information relating to be fulfilled and unfulfilled cotton contracts and agreements pertaining to 1952-53 and 1953-54 cottons."

American Markets:

Moderate Improvement In Stocks And Cotton

NEW YORK, May 29 (Reuter).

Prices in New York Cotton Market fluctuated irregularly in a thin market with limited activity mostly, centering in nearby positions. Prices advanced early on scattered week-end shortcovering, together with some trade demands with scarcity of contracts largely responsible for the upturn.

Old crop July eventually backed away on renewed liquidation while new crops were steady as a result of further purchases against sales of July. Dealings were largely professional, with restricted interest due to confused Korean situation and inclination to await further developments in July.

The market edged forward in slow and largely professional dealings on scattered short covering together with slackening of liquidation of old crop July. In the export department, Yugoslavia was credited with buying some United States cotton this week, while dealers in the Worth Street Textile Market reported firm prices with nearby supplies of printcloths tight.

Prices rallied to the day's best literally on slight pickup in mill buying against textile covering in new crops. The market closed steady with sales approximating 135,000 bales.

N. Y. COTTON CLOSING

July	33.61+.14
October	33.77+.20
December	33.80+.25
March	33.84+.17
Middling Spot	34.05+.15

July highest 33.63 at 3-30 p.m. and lowest 33.46 at 11-27 a.m.

NEW ORLEANS JOTTON CLOSING

July	33.53
October	33.72
December	33.75
March	33.83
Middling Spot	33.10

Wall Street Market

NEW YORK, May 29: The recent declining tendency in Stock was checked this morning. Fractional changes either way prevailed with gains slightly in the majority. Caution was the watchword and reflected reduced trading. Uncertainty of the Korean situation was heightened by reports of stepped-up fighting, but the recovery was mainly fractional in scope. With numerous traders apparently making an early start to the weekend, volume totalled only 640,000 shares. Oils gave rather indifferent reception to expectations that military purchases of domestic oil products in the coming fiscal year will be 25 per cent higher in value than in 1952|53.

Total volume of business was 920,000 shares.

Some profit-taking developed latterly but the list still finished with majority of fractional advances. The market closed steady.

Chicago Grains

Grains declined sharply with most deliveries establishing new seasonal lows on resumption of active liquidation.

Foreign Pepper Markets

NEW YORK, May 29: Prices in pepper market eased slightly reflecting softer Indian advices and acceptance by Singapore of scattered low priced bids. June shipment Sarawak was sold at 139 cents ex-dock and further offers were available at that figure. July shipment was available at 135. Dealings were extremely quiet. Spot Malabar was 145 cents, afloats 145, May shipment 144, June 143 and July 142, sellers ex-dock.

LONDON: White muntok June 10|6 seller, white Sarawak June 10|7-1|2 seller, Black Lampong unquoted, black Sarawak June 9|6 seller, Malabar Spot 1,170 nominal, June 1,160 seller, and July 1,150 seller. White was queitly steady but black eased slightly under lessened support from New York.

DJAKARTA: Black Lampong 2,375 nominal steady, and white Muntok 2,725 paid, easier. Yesterday's black Lampong 2,375 seller and white Muntok 2,775 seller.

SINGAPORE: Black Lampong 495 and white Muntok 565. Market was weak.

The Silver market finished the month with continued satisfactory dealings. Sales locally totalled 225,000 ounces while out-of-town sales comprised of 50,000 ounces.

London Copra & Oil

LONDON, May 29: Copra Philippines CIF U.K. N. European basis, ports June-July 215 dol. seller.

Copra Straits CIF U.K. N. European basis ports May-June £86-1|4 seller, £86-1|2 seller. Ditto June-July £83-1|2 seller, £84 paid seller Copra Mozambique May-June 6800 nom 6750 nom.

Continental Stock Markets

PARIS, May 29.

The approaching week end plus domestic political uncertainties and advices from overseas markets resulted in buyers' reserve. Foreigners lost further ground with domestics moving similarly. Some issues however ignored the general trend such as Skafford and Peugeot. In Rentes the 3-1/2 cents eased.

BRUSSELS: Activity was slacker and the market still mainly indecisive. Geomines continued to rally and helped colonials although Union Miniere was still encountering some selling. The spot market fluctuations were narrow apart from Glass works which rallied briskly.

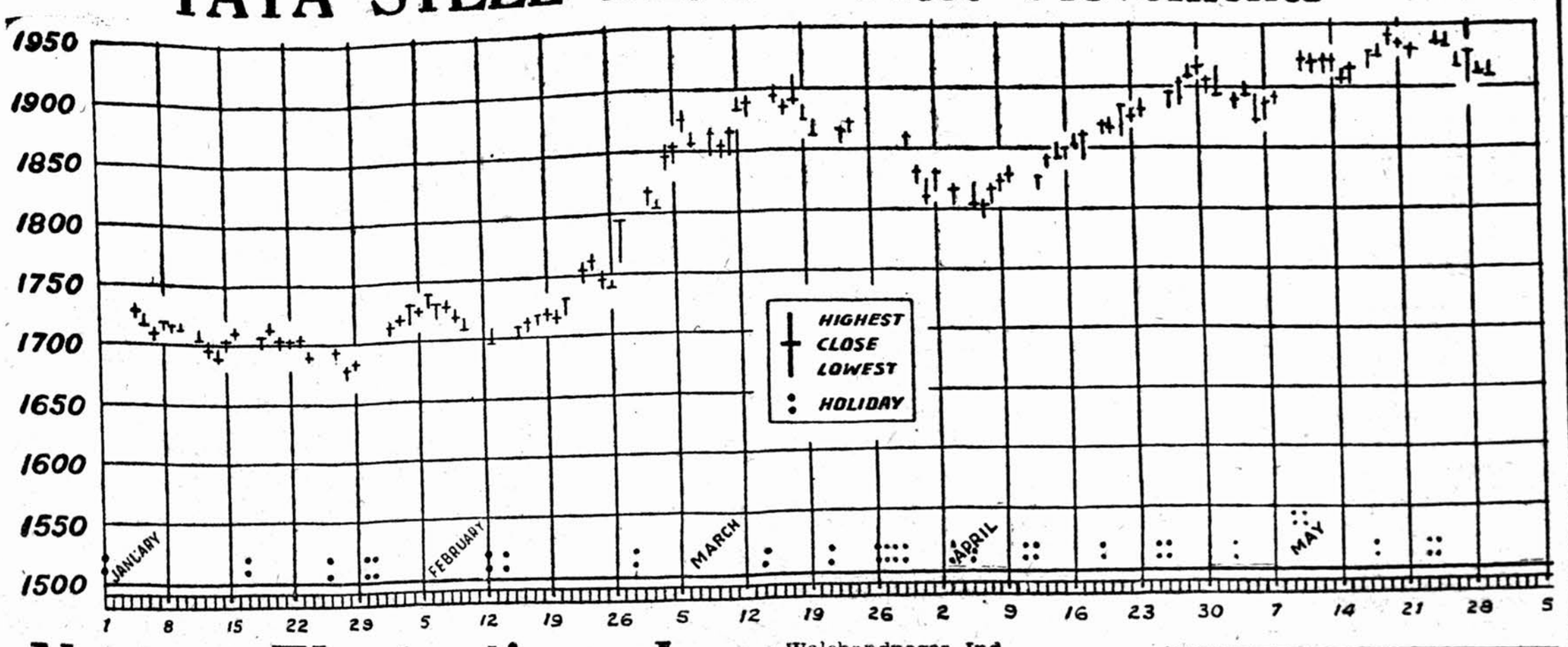
AMSTERDAM: Shipping again improved in sympathy with firmer Holam Line option rights. Royal Dutch weakened in generally lower industrials sections although Phillip Lamps were unaffected through a placing of some shares in England. Estates were virtually unchanged. Guilder investments hardened Premium was nil.

Government Loans

BOMBAY, May 30

		Rs	a.
2½% Loan 1954	..	98	5
2¾% Loan 1955	..	98	5
2½% Loan 1961	..	90	11
2¾% Loan 1960	..	93	11
2¾% Loan 1976	..	82	12
3 % Loan 1953-55	..	100	8
3% Loan 1957	..	96	13
3 % Loan 1958	..	98	7
3 % Loan 1959-61	..	96	12
3 % Loan 1963-65	..	93	0
3 % Loan 1964	..	93	0
3 % Loan 1966-68	..	92	10
3 % Loan 1970-75	..	86	9
3 % Loan 1986 or later	..	82	11
3½% Loan 1954-59	..	100	4
4 % Loan 1960-70	..	102	4
4½% Loan 1955-60	..	103	8
4½% Loan 1958-63	..	104	8
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1955		98	12
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1956		98	12
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1958		97	4
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1960		94	8
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1962		92	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1955		98	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1959		96	8
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1960		94	4
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan 1955		98	5
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan 1960		94	4
3½% Bom. Municipal 1965		91	4
3½% Bom. Municipal 1977		85	0
3½% Bom. Municipal 1979		85	0
3½% W. Bengal 1962		97	12
4 % Madras 1964	..	100	0
4 % U.P. 1964	..	90	0
3¾% Bom. Municipal 1966		96	0
4 % Bombay 1964	..	101	8
4 % W. Bengal 1964	..	100	8
4 % Madras 1964	..	100	8
4 % U.P. 1964	..	100	8
4 % Bom. Municipal 1964		92	12
4 % Bom. Port Trust 1974		99	8
5 % Bom. Municipal 1959		105	0
6 % Bom Municipal		103	8

TATA STEEL DEFD: Price Movements



Narrow Fluctuations In Steels And Textiles

BOMBAY, May 30.

After a week's gradual decline, the local Stock Exchange ruled steady today. Though turnover was small and fluctuations narrow, further downward trend was arrested on scattered bull support at lower levels, and prices showed a moderate improvement over their previous closing levels.

Tata Steel Deferred looked up to Rs. 1913-12 after opening at Rs. 1910 and was quiet at that level. Tata Steel Ordinary fluctuated between Rs. 331-8 and Rs. 332-8. Indian Iron recorded a gain of about three annas after starting at Rs. 25-8.

Conditions in textiles were listless. Bombay Dyeing was almost stationary around Rs. 395 after opening a few annas lower. Kohinoor stood at Rs. 307. Gokak at Rs. 221-8 and Simplex and Swadeshi at Rs. 185 and Rs. 253-12 respectively.

Other textiles also showed minor gains over their opening levels.

Industrials were unchanged. Shivrajpur was quoted at Rs. 55-6 and Associated Cement at Rs. 172-4. Other industrials were steady.

Banks and Insurance were moderately active. Central Bank was quoted at 64-8.

Securities were quietly steady with very little demand. The 3% Conversion Loan was priced at Rs. 82-10

In late dealings Tata Steel Deferred further dwindled down to Rs. 1905. Lower level however found scattered support and the scrip closed at its opening level of Rs. 1910.

The market closed steady.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES			
Bombay Dyeing (12-8)	394	2	0
Kohinoor (12)	305	0	0
Century (12)	276	0	0
Swadeshi Mills (16)	252	4	0
Central India Mills (2)	166	8	0
Simplex (6)	184	0	0
New Great Eastern (10)	156	0	0
Indore (5)	96	14	0
Gokak (17)	220	0	0
Swan (30)	456	4	0
Finlay (20)	328	0	0
Edward (15)	250	0	0
Morarji (12)	201	4	0
Apollo Mills (0-5-0)	2	14	6
I. United Ord. (1-5-0)	10	7	0
I. United Defd. (0-4)	1	12	3
Madhusudan (6-4)	83	0	0
Podar (10) XD	129	0	0
Khatau (10)	183	2	0
B. R. Cotton	46	0	0
Standard (20)	314	6	0
STEELS			
Tata Steel Ord. (21)	331	8	0
Tata Steel Defd. (115-2)	1910	0	0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-8)	134	12	0
Indian Iron (15)	25	9	0
CEMENT			
Asso. Merger (9-5)	172	0	0
INDUSTRIES			
Burma (15) XD	381	4	0
Belapur (16)	236	8	0
Shivrajpur (5-2) XD	55	8	0
Scindia Steam (0-3)	13	7	6
P. Construction (Ex.D.)	84	0	0
Tata Chemical	9	8	6
Tata Oil (2)	34	0	0
Br. India Corporation (0-10)	8	12	0
Indian Copper (0-2-6)	2	15	3
Alcock (17-8)	316	4	0
Wimco (11) D	223	12	0
ELECTRIC SHARES			
Tata Hydro (3)	1507	8	0
Andhra Valley (30)	1432	8	0
Tata Power (25)	1505	0	0

CASH SECTION

Elphinstone (4)	44	0	0
Phoenix (8)	108	12	0
Indian Mfg.	3310	0	0
Kuria (8)	108	12	0
Colaba (4)	71	0	0
New City (10)	150	0	0
Minerva (6)	100	8	0
Bradbury (100)	741	8	0
Bharat (2)	25	0	0
Mysore (4)	123	2	0
Model Mills (7-8)	143	12	0
Dawn (6)	61	0	0
Laxmi (27-8)	572	8	0
Vishnu Cotton (10)	162	8	0
Western (160)	3180	0	0
Sholapur	1800	0	0
Sassoon Cotton (1)	25	8	0
Hindustan Mills (160)	3200	0	0
Tata Mills	45	4	0
Ahmedabad Adv. (10)	155	0	0
Sassoon Silk (2)	24	0	0
New Union (1-4)	26	12	0
Madhusudan B (1)	13	0	0
Shrinivas Mills (17-8)	173	12	0
Raja Bahadur (4)	53	0	0
Berar	275	0	0
Victoria Mills	145	0	0
ELECTRIC (CASH)			
Ahmedabad Electric (5) XD	109	7	0
Ahmedabad New	133	12	0
Surat Electric (4-8)	133	2	0
Broach (0-5)	8	0	0
Amalgamated (0-8)	10	8	0
Nagpur Elec (1-12)	27	0	0
Poona Elec. Supply	125	0	0
Bom. Suburban (4)	129	6	0
New	65	5	0
BANK SHARES			
Imperial (40)	1780	0	0
Imperial New (10)	457	8	0
Central	64	8	0
Central New	65	8	0
Bank of India (4)	157	0	0
Union (0-5-6)	6	10	0
Baroda (3-8) X D	112	8	0
Dena Bank (1-12)	35	0	0
United Com. (2)	36	0	0
Jaipur	21	8	0
Hindustan Com.	8	12	0
INSURANCE SHARES			
Oriental (125)	7200	0	0
Empire (20)	611	4	0
New India (2)	43	4	0
Jupiter (0-12)	7	2	0
Vulcan (0-12)	11	5	0
Indian Mercantile (2-8)	39	0	0
Universal (0-6)	7	15	0
B. I. G. (1)	13	10	0
Neptune	4	8	0
Industrial and Prud.	26	8	0
New Great	16	4	0
All-India General	1	0	0
RAILWAY SHARES			
O. P. (2-6)	99	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES			
Dena Trust	36	4	0
Steamer	35	0	0
Bom. Burma New (6)	138	12	0
Burma Petrol	1	4	0
Mackenzie (6)	90	0	0
Port Canning (1-8)	24	4	0
Kemp and Co. (20)	265	0	0
Zandu Pharmacy (6)	78	0	0
Indian Invest Trust (4) XD	71	8	
Dharamsey Chem. (4-1)	49	0	0
Mukund Iron	3	14	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	9	12	0
Alembic (8)	98	12	0
Supreme Industries	81	8	0
Bombay Uganda	54	0	0
Indian Cement (1937)	32	8	0
Walchandnagar Ind (4) XD	141	4	0
United Motor	43	0	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	740	0	0
Gujerat Motor	11	0	0
Sardar Carbonic	232	0	0
Harvey Press	370	0	0
Estrella Batteries	23	4	0
National Rayon	95	8	0
Bombay Cycle	16	8	0
Jost Co.	80	0	0
Digvijay Cement	79	0	0
Phalton (8)	88	4	0
Polson	111	0	0
Killick Industry (EX D)	153	0	0
Killick Industry New (EX D)	92	0	0
PREFERENCE SHARES			
Tata Steel 1st (6)	176	14	0
Indian Iron	108	0	0
Andhra Valley (7)	1162	8	0
Tata Power (7-8)	1302	8	0
Hydro Elec.	125	6	0
Bombay Steamer (6)	301	14	0
Central India (5)	518	12	0
Svadeshi Mills	110	0	0
Vishnu Mills (5)	553	12	0
Laxmi	230	0	0
New Great Mills (5-8)	180	0	0
Podar Mills (4)	82	0	0
Bradbury Mills (7)	326	4	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	95	0	0
Surat Elec. (3-4)	127	0	0
Pre. Con. 1st	102	4	0
Pre. Con. 2nd XD	91	0	0
Pre. Con. 3rd	5	14	0
Amalgamated (5-8)	104	8	0
Walchandnagar (7)	122	8	0
Tata Chemicals (5)	123	2	0
Jupiter	9	8	0
Supreme	80	0	0
Meyer	95	0	0
Mackenzie First	90	0	0
Mackenzie Second	80	0	0
Ahmedabad Advance	110	0	0
Mysore Mill	36	0	0
Standard	99	0	0
Madhusudan	6	0	0
Khatau	84	0	0
Morarji	76	0	0
National Rayon (5) XD	72	12	0
Hume Pipe	64	0	0
Polson	88	0	0
B.I.C.	142	0	0
Alembic	96	0	0
DEBENTURES			
Andhra 1952	100	8	0
Scindia	95	12	0
B. Steamer 1959 (4-8)	100	0	0
Tata Power 1955	101	0	0
Walchandnagar (4)	104	0	0
Tata Mills	101	4	0
Locomotives	100	12	0
OUTSIDE SHARES			
New Victoria Mills	1	7	0
New Victoria Pref.	3	12	0
Gold Mohur (12-8)	182	8	0
New Kaiser Hind	97	8	0
Indian Iron	99	8	0
Sajjan Mills	61	0	0
Osmanshah	88	0	0
Ajhamshahi (6)	68	0	0
Air-India	83	8	0
Air Services	4	3	0
Air-India International	104	4	0
Bharat Line (4)	90	0	0
Hind Motor	4	4	0
Walchand Motor	41	8	0
Indian Steam (0-8)	6	7	6
Burma Corporation	1	11	0
Rally Ord.	74	8	0
Rally Pref.	80	0	0
Tata Loco	84	0	0

Metal Market

BOMBAY, May 30.

Non-ferrous metals' quotations from the Metal Exchange Association Ltd. were as follows:—

Copper Ingots Ready	Rs. 181
June Settlement	Rs. 179
Zinc Ready	Rs. 51
June Settlement	Rs. 49 8
Lead Ready	Rs. 63
June Settlement	Rs. 61 4
Tin Ready	Rs. 127
June Settlement	Rs. 121 8

Market tone steady.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, May 30.

Panick in the Forward Section of the local Cotton market continued even today with prices recording a further sharp decline.

Jarilla August was pushed up by about three points after opening at Rs. 704 on short covering. Renewed liquidation followed at this level as a result of which the delivery dipped to Rs. 698.

Lower level attracted scattered buying which raised the price to Rs. 700, at which level the market closed. The closing tone of the market was easy.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, May 30

The local Bullion Exchange ruled easy today with moderate fluctuations in both the metals.

In Forward Silver new Jeth delivery opened lower at Rs. 157-8 and after rising by four annas reacted to Rs. 156-14 on renewed liquidation. With scattered support at the lower level the rate steadied for some time around Rs. 157.

Ready Silver was quoted higher by Rs. 6-8.

Forward Gold declined to Rs. 86-14 after starting six annas higher, and was later quiet around this level. Ready gold was placed 13 annas higher.

Sovereign was priced at Rs. 57-10.

The intake of 50 bars of silver was countered by an off-take of 10 bars. In gold the arrivals were 4,000 tolas as against an off-take of 2,000 tolas.

The market closed quietly steady at the following quotations:—

Jeth Forward silver	Rs.	157	3	0
„ Ready silver	Rs.	151	11	0
„ Forward gold	Rs.	87	0	6
„ Ready gold	Rs.	88	10	6
„ Sovereign	Rs.	57	8	0

Pepper Prices

BOMBAY, May 30

Jeth	2650—2680
Ashad	2620—2650

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, May 30.

Local Produce Market ruled qu... today round the last closing leve... Fluctuations were narrow a... turnover small. Following were th... closing quotations:

GROUNDNUTS			
Bold	49	0	
Coromandal	48	8	
Khandesh	47	4	
Karad Bold	47	8	
June-July	46	14	
August-Sept.	46	12	
CASTORSEEDS			
May delivery	160	0	
September	158	8	
Madras	32	0	
Gujerat	32	0	
Kutch-Saurashtra	31	8	
Kanpur	30	12	
LINSEEDS			
Bold	33	12	
Small	32	0	
Satna	32	0	
June-July	33	14	
Aug-Sept.	34	12	
KHURSANI			
Madras	38	0	
Three Zilla	37	13	
KARDI			
Bold	26	0	
Kanpur	23	0	
June-July	25	10	
Aug.-Sept.	25	6	
COTTON SEEDS			
Berar	24	0	
Moglai	24	4	
Mohunda	28	8	
OILS			
Groundnut receipts	24	12	
May	24	12	
June	24	13	
July	24	14	
Linseed Oil	17	4	
Castor Oil Ready	17	10	
First Pressure	18	4	
B. S. S.	18	6	

Artificial Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, May 30

Following are the official closing quotations of the Artificial Silk Yarn Market:

	Rs.	as.	p.
120 D Ready Japan	4	6	
150 D Ready Japan	4	2	
120 D Ready Italy	4	3	
150 D Ready Italy	3	15	
150 D Box May opening	797	0	
150 D Box May highest	799	0	
150 D Box May lowest	790	0	
150 D Box May closing	790	0	
150 D Box June opening	804	0	
150 D Box June highest	806	0	
150 D Box June lowest	797	0	
150 D Box June closing	797	0	

Cloves & Mercury

BOMBAY, May 30.

Mercury	410
Jeth	414-410
Cloves New	770
Cassia Ready	584

Copra Prices

BOMBAY, May 30.

Rajapur	405
Alleppey	375-80
Three Star	360
Office	385-390
Oil	73-74

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, May 30

A. Advance 147-8
Apollo 2-14-6
B. Dyeing 394-8 96-4 93-12 94-6
Bradbury 741-4
C. India 168 66-8
C. India Pref 518-12
Century 276-12 76-8 78 75-8 76
E. Textiles 251-4 50
Elphinstone 44
Finlay 329 28
Gokak 220-8 20 21-8 20
I. U. Defd 1-12-3
I. U. Ord 10-8 10-7-6 10-8-6 10-7
Indore 96-14
Kohinoor 306 5-8 7 4-12 5
Laxmi 572-8
New Great 155 56
Podar 129
Phoenix 108-12
Sassoon Spg. 27-6
Sassoon Silk 25-8
Simplex 184 85 84
Standard 312-8 16-4 14-6
Svadeshi 253 53-12 52-4
Swan 456-4
Tata Mill 45-4
Vishnu 162-8
C. P. Rly. 99
Scindia 13-8 13-8-6 13-7-6 13-9 13-7-6
Baroda 111-8
Central 64-8
Central New 65-8
Imperial 1872-8 70
Imperial New 457-8
India 157
U. Commercial 36
Ahmedabad 110 9-6 10 9-11
Andhra 1432-8
Amalgamated 10-7
Suburban 129-1 28-12 29-1
Hydro 150
„ Pref. 125-10
Power 1507-8
New India 43-4 43-8 43-4
Oriental 7200
I Iron 25-8 25-10-6 25-8-6 25-9
Tata Defd. 1910 15 5 10
„ Ord. 332 31-8 32-8 31-4 31-3
„ 2nd 134-12
Alcock 316-4
A Cement 172 72-8 72
Belapur 237-8 36-8
B B Old 381-4 82-8 80-10 81-4
„ New 138-12
„ Petrol 1-4-3 1-4
B I C 8-12
I Copper 2-15-3
Killick 153
„ P.P. 92
Rayon 96-8 95-8
„ Pref. 72-8 72-12
P Const. 84 84-8 84
Shivrajpur 55-8
Tata Chem. 9-8-6
„ Pref. 122-8
„ Oil 34
Wimco 223-12
SPECIAL—
Alembic Chem. 98-12
Digvijay Cement Ord. 79
Broach Elec. 8
Phaltan Sugar 88 88-4
Indian Iron Pref. 107-12 8

talking of BOOKS

THE DREAM IN LITERATURE

Visions Reach Great Heights Of Poesy

By Dr. M. N. Pandia

FEW have appreciated the fact that it is wrong to discredit dreams and dismiss them as things of no consequence, as an idler's refuge, as an escape into another world of cobweb and gossamer and of moonshine and music, from the stern realities of diurnal existence.

Psychologists and psychiatrists have different and weighty things to say about them viz. that they reveal the inner mind of man, his wakeful subconscious self, his alter ego, possibly lying dormant and suppressed during his waking hours. To others dreams are mere baseless fabrics of a visionary future, yet to be realised, whilst to some others, dreams are mere fairy tales and things that children alone may like or love. That they are anything more is unhappily not yet universally appreciated and to such, dreams in literature may seem, like the shadow of a shadow; for even literature, to those of this way of thinking, is an escapists' unreality. But a little observation will show how erroneous this outlook is or can be.

Dreams are not so irresponsible as they are made out to be and in literature, which is "the cry of a great soul at the spectacle of life", they have a significance that can never be minimised or eliminated.

IN KADAMBARI

What would our literature, our books, the precious life-blood of master minds, be, if dreams were withdrawn from them? What would our "Arabian Nights" be if the dream were banished from them? Where would our KADAMBARI, VASAVDATTA, AKHA-HARAN be if we, in our "superior wisdom" exiled the sweet dreams from their pages?

In Bana's masterpiece KADAMBARI the action hinges on Prince Chandrapida and his friend Vaishampayana. The birth of both these boys is heralded by strange dreams. The king sees in a dream the full moon enter the mouth of his sleeping consort, Vilaswati; his minister, Shukanasa, also in a dream, sees a Brahmin placing a lotus flower on the lap of his wife, Manorama. Later it is discovered that these dreams which came simultaneously to the Royal master and his sage minister, were harbingers of a happy future.

In that famous and delectable romance of Subandhu, 'Vasavadatta, it is in a dream that King Chintaman's son, the Prince Kandarpaketu sees the beautiful heroine and falls in love with her: and it is through this means again that the beloved lady hears of the prince and sees his beauty "composed of attractive particles from the three worlds". The manner in which Akha (Usha) falls in love with Anirudhda is also of the same kind. What would these idylls have been, if they hadn't dreamt as they mercifully did!

NO MOONSHINE

Could we conceive of Christopher Fry's latest play "A Sleep of Prisoners" without the dream sequence? The four soldiers who are locked up in a church and desire to murder one another see in dreams their intended act take on a religious semblance. They find themselves turned into the Biblical Cain and Abel, David and Absalom, Abraham and Isaac and the religious dreams turn their thoughts to other, better, channels. The dreams here are no moonshine. 'A Midsummer Night's Dream', that wonderful piece of artistry, would have been a poor work of art if the juice of the flower, Love-in-Idleness, had not made the dreamy action possible; and the dream in which we see Titania, Queen of the Fairies, fall in love with the Ass, with the words "O, how I love thee! how I dote on thee" would hardly have found their mirthful and lasting place. The very thought of Titania being "enamoured of an ass" is too ridiculous for words and yet it is the dream which made it possible, and made the play, so pleasant.

In Sir James Barrie's "A Kiss for Cinderella", the dream fulfils another purpose. We see the poor waif, miserable and neglected, and yet hoping the Prince of Wales would come and greet her as she is doing good war-work—(minding little war-torn children). She falls asleep after an exhausting vigil on the snowy threshold of her, door, hoping the Godmother would bring her dream man. He does come, and there is a ball and happiness spreads all around and she is again pleased, though only in her dreams. But it makes her hours light, though she becomes a truly poignant figure to the readers, this little, hopeful disappointed child.

So does Elia become to us when we read or what is more true, share with his immortal, moving reverie: "Dream Children."

Here was a man who at the cost of personal happiness, and in obedience to the call of duty, laid aside all thoughts of marriage and children, though he loved Alice Winterton and loved children generally, as none loved them. He satisfied himself by dreaming that he had those children, which fate had so cruelly withdrawn from him and his description of John and Alice betrays that merciful, tender, child like heart of his fully. The final revelation comes as a shock to us all:

"We are not of Alice, nor of thee, nor are we children at all. We are nothing, less than nothing and dreams. We are only what might have been, and must wait upon the tedious shores of Lethe millions of ages before we have existence, and a name"—and immediately awaking, I found myself quietly seated in my bachelor arm chair, where I had fallen asleep."

Here is a dream raised to the height of poesy, of deep pathos, of sincere infectious sympathy.

MAGIC OF WORDS

Addison's 'The Vision of Mirza' is a dream again, but of a different kind. It tells us allegorically of the vanity of human life and of the imminence of death. This religious and holy bias is also evidenced in Bunyan's allegory "The Pilgrim's Progress." The opening lines, a sample of the simplest and purest prose, which incidentally typifies the sincerity of the devoted author, show how important the dream-aspect here is. They run as follows:

"One day, as I slept, I dreamed a dream. I dreamed, and behold, I saw a man clothed with rags, standing in a certain place with his face from his own house, a book in his hand, and a great burden upon his back."

In these dreamy yet clear sentences, by the magic of words, "we are transported to a world of spiritual values, and impressed at the very outset with the sense of great issues at stake—nothing less than the fate of a man's soul."

If dreams thus have significonce for the beauty, the religious character and import, the very existence of the plot, the pathos of the piece in question, or a welcome relief for our over-burdened sentiments, they also help to create pleasurable episodes, to reform vicious character, to create a pleasantly slumbrous atmosphere or to tell hidden secrets.

It is in 'The Wizard of Oz' that we see Dorothy entertain the sweet dream that brings her into the company of the Tin Soldier the Scarecrow and the Fearing Lion; it is the dream that takes her to the home of the Munchkins and down the Yellow Brick Path. In 'Alice in Wonderland', again, it is in a dream that she sees the white Rabbit with pink eyes run close by her. The journey down the Rabbit Hole with all that surprising chain of events, the meeting with the Mad Hatter, the King and Queen of Hearts, the Cheshire Cat, the Mock Turtle, the Caterpillar and all the rest of that delightful story would never have come about if Alice had not dreamt her sweet dream, her curious and wonderful dream.

Could Coleridge's famous poem 'Kubla Khan' with its magic and its palatial home in Xanadu with the mysterious river and its radiant dome have been possible, if Coleridge hadn't dreamt about it? Should we ever have known what the Negro slave, once a king in his own right in his own lands, have felt after he was brought as a slave, far from the land where the flamingo flew, if he had not dreamt about his past state of glorious liberty just before his death. Longfellow very pathetically draws his picture, in hues and lines both appealing and poignant, and the conclusion is touching:

"He did not feel the driver's whip
Nor the burning heat of day
For Death hath illumined the land of sleep
And there his lifeless body lay".

TO PURPOSE

In Christabel, in Dickens' novel "A Christmas Carol", in some of Tennyson's poems, dreams have a high place. But for the dream that Dickens' hero gets on Christmas Eve, he would never have turned over a new leaf, but would have continued a miser and would have lived to earn the hatred and contempt of all, instead of the love and affection of his clerk, which later he does, in consequence of his sending him a Christmas present, the first from him to anybody, for the dream has cast out his wicked nature. In Christabel the heroine in a dream sees her dead lover whom her brothers have murdered and buried in the forest and this leads to another tragedy. Galahad has seen the Holy Grail in a vision and this man with the strength of ten "because his heart is pure" is able to succeed in consequence of this dreamy vision.

(Continued On Page 23, Col. 5)

IS THE PRESS IN INDIA POWERFUL?

(Continued from Page 4 Col. 5)

any way, but on the other hand, tend to retard it in a free Republican country.

JAUNDICED SECTION

Then, there is the lamentable spectacle of a section of the Press in India which very much suffers from a jaundiced vision of affairs. It is very irresponsible and prejudiced in publishing news and views. Like Morely's visitor, who said that his strongest point was "invective", this section of the Press is very critical about everything under the sun. If it had some power with its readers, then it did not mean that power should be wasted by publishing scandalous material, in season and out of season. Power like cash, melts away, if indescriminately used. This section of the Press has definitely done a disservice to India journalism by lowering the power and prestige of the profession.

There is yet a different section of the Indian Press, functioning like the 'People de Italia' of Signor Gayada, during Mussolini's Fascist regime in Italy. This type of Press is all the time praising Government policies in parrot-like pattern, failing to tell the truth even when that was absolutely necessary! What respect can the State or people place on such a blackboneless, servile Press? This section has also definitely dwarfed the power and prestige of the Press in this country to a considerable extent.

NEED OF UNITY

Impartial publication of news and vigorous unbiassed comments are necessary in our Press. But that does not mean writers should dip their pen in vitriol or indulge in any ceaseless smear-campaigns.

As I write these lines, a small story comes to mind. Four years ago, a certain Filippino minister appears to have shown patronage to some one in the purchase of stationery by Government. A leading newspaper of Manila took up this issue and went hammer and tongs against the minister. Then, it appeared, the particular paper was to be victimised by the Government.

At such a critical juncture, all the other newspapers in the Islands including those cent per cent pro-government organs, got united in carrying on the campaign against the erring minister. The result was wonderful. President Quirino himself personally took up the matter, and cleaned up the whole mess.

We found the Fillipino journalists, then, stand under the banner of "full unity", and we saw no Quislings amongst them! How different is the case in India!

SAD PLIGHT

Now, even here in India some papers had taken up public scandals for exposure through their columns. For instance, we had the case of a Delhi official who deliberately signed a passport declaration form making a false statement; we know the case of a Bengal official who got the gift of a Chevrolet motor car from a trader to do him a favour; we know the case of responsible officer smuggling rice into Calcutta from an unrationed area and a host of such unsocial acts. In all these, not only the Government did not punish the offenders, but in some case, gave them even promotions to higher offices! Think, to what extent is the power of the Press coming to, in this great country!

In the light of all these intances, let me be quite frank in admitting that the so-called power of the Press is a myth in the modern world, India not excepted. But if there is any truth in the power of the Press, we certainly can earn it, provided the Press is shaped to a better standard of working on ideal lines. You might as well ask, how it could be done? First of all those who want the Press to be powerful, should devise the means—by swearing that they shall give their very best to see an ideal, dignified, decent Press built up. The newspaper-owner who uses the power of his papers as a pawn to gain selfish ends from the Government, cannot be expected to add to the power of the Press. The editor who rejoices in dictating policies to the Government from his editorial chair, and then secretly begs the External Affairs Ministry for the favour of himself being included in a Delegation to the Potato-Peeler's Conference in Paris, is not doing anything to add to the prestige of the Press.

Yes, you can't have the cake, and eat it too! You must have selflessness and integrity, you must be bold to stand up to your cherished principles while running the Press, caring two hoots for loss of personal gains. Say, that you will flourish or perish by the growth or fall of the Press which is your essential "cross" in life. Never allow the prestige of the Press to suffer, because that means your own suffering, if not today, atleast tomorrow. If you could do all that, well, the power of the Press is yours.

Handbook Of The Heavens

NEW HANDBOOK OF THE HEAVENS: By Bernhard, Bennett, Rice. A Mentor Book published by the New American Library. 35 cents. 240 pages.

Messrs Bernhard and Rice and Dorothy Bennett assert that they are among the thousands who have enjoyed knowing the stars. To them we owe the latest Mentor guide to the study of the stars by amateurs. It explores and explains the universe of constellations nebulae planets comets, the sun and the earth, in addition to sections on rainbows, auroras and many other cosmic phenomena. But despite the attempt to see and explain things that "anyone can see and understand for himself by merely looking up at the heavens," the average reader finds himself lost in a wealth of detail on star clusters, meteors and variable stars. Students however will find themselves on surer ground and the many star charts and data on astronomical facts and lore, the guide to the use of telescopes and field glasses, as well as the sections on the art of navigation will offer them much scope for detailed and dependable study. A glossary, an appendix and a specially prepared eight-page insert add further to the interest. A book with a definitely limited appeal, or so the reviewer thought.

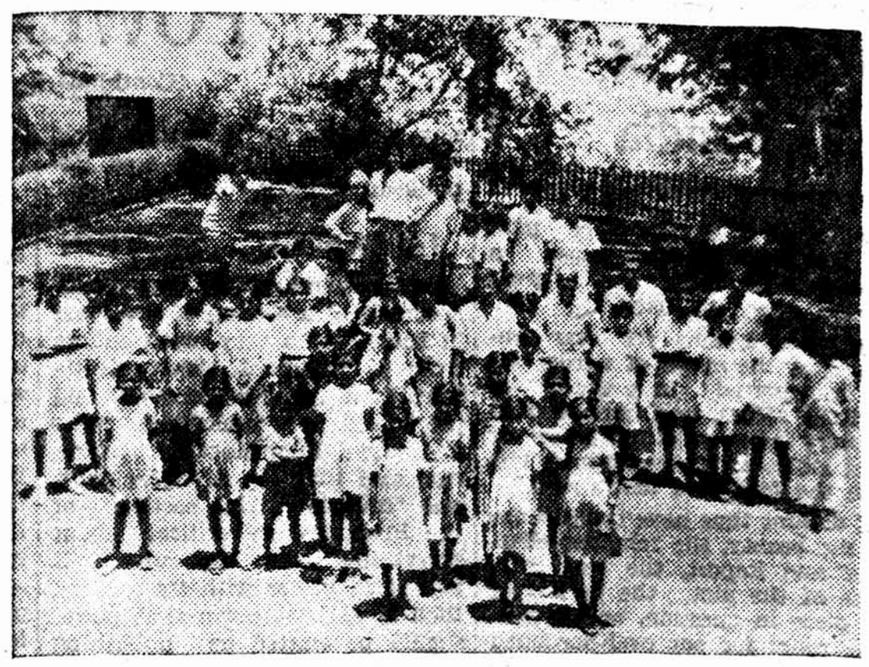
—P. D.

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

CHILDREN OF THE VERSOVA BALKAN-JI-BARI

THE spirit of excursions for the young definitely is growing.

There was a trunk call on the telephone from Dahanu late at night. On the other end of the wire were Shrimati Jayavati A. Kaji, our General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari and President of the Marine Drive Balkan-ji-Bari, Shri Vinay J. Dalal, Secretary of the Marine Drive Balkan-ji-Bari, and Shri Kanubhai Pandya, Secretary of the Dahanu Balkan-ji-Bari. Children of the Marine Drive Balkan-ji-Bari had gone on a trip to Dahanu, said Jayavatiben: "Children want you here—and come to Dahanu even for a day, please."



At Kamala Nehru Park

At Bal Bhavan, Chowpatty

How could I resist that invitation? I went to Dahanu, and such a warm welcome awaited me. It is not possible to express the great love that children can bestow, and did shower on me. And what a joy it was bathing with all those kids in the sea—and jumping over the waves, high and low. Thereafter we had to take bath on the well—to cleanse ourselves of the sand that had stuck to us and our clothes. It was a pleasure even drawing water out of the well—and pouring it on the children's bodies, who sat in a row for the purpose, and were themselves enjoying it.

At night they arranged a variety performance show, all by themselves. With no equipment

FRIENDS AID

Learning to cycle with the helping hand of friends

or very little of it available — they just gathered a few bed sheets and made curtains out of them — a few clothes to serve as their dresses — what a marvelous show they put up! We had a quiet night's sleep — the moon peeping through the windows and throwing soft light inside. The next morning it was heart-rending to part with the sweet little ones — for they overstayed, and returned one day after. The climate at Dahanu was cooler than in Bombay, and the children's company made it much more pleasant.

Then, the Bal Bhavan children had a trip to Jogeshwari Caves, in celebration of their anniversary. And although it was rather hot there, every one of them — children from four to fourteen years — enjoyed the trip to his or her heart's content

Again, it was very kind of Shri Jayantbhai P. Pandya, Secretary of the Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari, to invite me on behalf of the children of that Unit, to go to Neral where they had gone for an outing. Taking this opportunity, we also went to Matheran, and once more felt happy to experience the colder climate there.

I must take this opportunity to thank the children of the above-mentioned Group for their invitations and kindness. I enjoyed their company and hospitality very much indeed — and I only wish I just could repay a little of their love and generosity!

If You Were Busy

If you were busy being kind,
Before you knew it, you would find,
You'd soon forget to think 'twas true
That someone was unkind to you.

If you were busy being glad
And cheering people who are sad,
Altho' your heart might ache a bit,
You'd soon forget to notice it.

If you were busy being true
To what you know you ought to do,
You'd be so busy you'd forget
The blunders of the folks you've met.

If you were busy being right,
You'd find yourself too busy quite
To criticise your neighbour long
Because he's busy doing wrong.

If you were busy being good
And doing just the best you could,
You'd not have time to blame some man
Who's doing just the best he can.

Common Delusions

Do you know that there is no lead in the 'lead pencil'? It is made of carbon.

Many such false beliefs are held by people. Here are a few of them. See how many of them are held by you.

1. THE ELEPHANT LIVES FOR 100 YEARS

The fact is that the elephant comes to youth when he is 25 years old. His average life is 60 to 65 years. The elephants living and working in the forests of Burma live for only 40 years. Still, why this belief that the elephant's life is 100 years?

2. ELEPHANTS HAVE A PLACE FOR DYING

Again it is believed that when an elephant feels he is about to die he goes to a certain place. People have tried to find such places but without success.

3 SERPENTS DO NOT DIE BEFORE SUNSET

Some people believe that even if you cut off the head of a snake he does not die before sunset. The reason for this belief is that life persists for some time in the body without the head. But this is only for a short time and has no connection with the sunset.

4. THE COBRA IS CAUGHT WITH THE AID OF MUSIC

Cobras have no ears. When they nod before a juggler, they do so in imitation of the movements of the juggler's pipe.

5. THE OWL CANNOT SEE DURING THE DAY

This belief is widely prevalent but is false. Not only can the owl see during the day but he can do so better than man. During the day the owl just takes rest and does not move about.

It is believed that when an ostrich is pursued by hunters, he buries his head under the sand. This is far from the truth. When he is pursued, he flees like any other animal.

Exchange Of Gifts

A nice little function for the distribution of American Children's Gift will be held on Sunday, May 31, 1953 at 5.30 p. m., in the Convocation Hall of the University of Bombay, under the presidentship of Smt. G.S. Bajpai. It has been so arranged that the American children will present these gifts to a representative child of every Unit. The gift parcels have been received from the children of the United States of America, and it is intended to distribute these gifts to the children of the poor and needy belonging to the different Balkan-ji-Bari Units.

On this occasion it is proposed also to send gifts from the children of our own Balkan-ji-Bari Units in reciprocity of good will

WIDE-AWAKE

Baby Mohan Krishnan

to the children of America. The Balkan-ji-Bari Units are cordially invited to join the above-mentioned function with as many Workers and children as possible. The parties should reach the Convocation Hall by 5 p. m., at the latest. The Provincial Council Members and office-bearers of the different Units will be introduced to Shrimati Bajpai on her arrival, and they are requested to be near the Gate of the Convocation Hall about ten minutes earlier.

Balkan-Ji-Bari

You are most welcome to join the premier All-India Children's Association, Balkan-ji Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, from Dada—Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. You will feel proud of having joined this Great Brotherhood of your own!

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

AT THE TURN OF THE CENTURY

(Continued From Page 2, Col. 1)

common people perhaps prayed against a repetition of 1789 and in the Government houses statesmen shivered and contradicted on whether a very great war was imminent or not.

On the throne of England sat Victoria, the eighty-year-old double-chinned widow who was determined to see the new century and saw twenty-one days of it. When she died her sixty-year-old son was already a grand-father, whose daughter-in-law, today's Dowager Queen, was the then enchanting Princess Mary of Teck.

The late George VI was toddling about in linen frocks, carrying a pretty head that was just five years old.

George Bernard Shaw was a forty-four-year-old convert to socialism, grinding out a play every year to support the life in the young dark beard that shot down his chin.

Churchill was twenty-six, young, vigorous and adventurous, helping in South Africa to lose the Boer War.

In South Africa a tribe of mixed-breeds were wiping out one battalion after another of the world-famous British army and colouring history with decisive events that most English historians shrewdly modify to appear as very minor, preliminary, indecisive defeats.

The game of European politics bordered closely on the whims of hide and seek. Germany was courting Austria and the couple fanned their romance to the dread of their weaker neighbour, Serbia.

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Serbia despatched, ambassador to the Russian court and the Russian themselves stunned by their late defeat in the Far East, called for help from the French Republic.

Thus Germany tickled here and tickled there awaiting a constitutionally excuse to deliver an ultimatum.

America was fast taking her place among the top nations of the world. Red Indians were adopting the white man's ways. Six-gun shooters and the dramtic stage-coach hold-ups were receding into the past. The first Ford car had long rumbled along the streets of Detroit and people were making friends with Graham Bell's telephone.

The Wright brothers were busy toying with the conqueror of the skies and someone had already conceived the idea to assassinate President Mckinnely.

Douglas McArthur was preparing to pass with honours from a military school. Dwight D. Eisenhower was a nine-year-old Texan getting old in Kansas; and Harry S. Truman was faced by the task of graduating from High School.

The movie camera was starting a new and fabulous industry although its characters ran along the screen like wax dolls; and incidentally, the great Charles Chaplain was eleven years old.

It was still the age of monarchs and people still aimed to find favour with their majesties. Japan had a monarch; Russia, Austria, Portugal, Britain; even the most versatile of nations, Germany, had an Emperor perched on its throne. Only France in Europe preferred to remain a Republic; and peculiarly enough that nation was a second-rate power.

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Thus these things and myriads of other similar things coloured the infancy of the present century. While the younger people grew older in their shoes and the older people grew wiser in theirs, politics fumed and blew up with the force of several restless elements, ushered in an era of mechanised divisions, explosives and moving forts that were to take part in the world famous actions at Ypres, Dunkirk, Iwo Jima and Okinawa.

And while the Japanese mountains thundered and European armies clashed, people settled down to the task of living, progressing and bringing forth the next generation.

A Short Story

THE REVOLUTION

By Regina Beatrice Iriyagolle

SHEILA Morril was a typist in a London firm. She lived with her widowed mother in rented apartments.

Mrs. Morril who was a semi-invalid ran the house with the help of a maid, while Sheila worked to augment their income.

Margaret Morril was the widow of William Morril, a scientist of Derbyshire. Sheila was their only child. She was seventeen years old when her father was killed in his laboratory in an explosion, while carrying out some experiment.

The produce of a small farm owned by the Morrils was their sole means of liveiihood. Hence Sheila had to give up her higher education and seek employment as a typist soon after her father's death.

Thus it came about that the Morrils got rid of their farm and settled down in London.

Sheila Morril was an extraordinarily beautiful girl. She possessed a superb figure and a lovely face. She liked others to remark that she had inherited her mother's great beauty and her father's brains, thereby gaining a great deal of self-complacency.

Sheila thought of men and marriage too. She hoped and waited to meet some day the man who would be a husband according to her laid out pattern. He should be honourable, upright and open. He should admire her beauty, value her intelligence, appreciate her disposition, and combine all this in one great undying, unchangeable and ever constant love. Fame, wealth and ability, life's material assets, were of secondary importance. With such a sense of values she felt herself morally superior to other women.

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MRS. Morril worried and fretted over the future of her daughter who had passed her, twentieth birthday and was not yet married. According to her understanding marriage was the only possible security for women and the only comfort in life for men, for Margaret Morril had known and experienced only the beter aspect of man in her relationship with her own husband. William Morril had been so absorbed in his scientific researches that he had neither the time nor the inclination to be involved in sensate speculations.

So it was through a friend of Sheila's mother who knew of her anxiety that Sheila met George Harding. Handsome and genial, he was a wealthy businessman, nearing middle age. He made no secret that he was greatly attracted by and drawn towards Sheila. For, ever since he had been old enough to be sensible of feminine charms, during the forty years of his hectic existence, he had never before beheld the like of Sheila. Her unusual beauty and rare personality was a combination entirely new to him.

To George Harding any and every accessible young woman was a habit. The more varied and different the type of woman, the keener the relish with which he eyed her. Novelty and variety in womanhood was the secret of his happiness and he could in no way resist the novelty in Sheila Morril. Within a few days of their meeting, he became consumed with a passion to possess her.

Hitherto his wealth, his attractiveness and amiability had been sufficient means to gratify his desires. But with Sheila it was different. Nothing short of marriage would admit him to her home, gain access to her company or awaken her response to his approach. So he offered her marriage.

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SHEILA'S mother was delighted, but Sheila hesitated. Forebodings filled her mind. For George Harding held a position in life that should have enabled any normal man to marry at the proper age and rear a family. Why had he not done so then? And why, if he wished for bachelorhood, should he not continue it instead of wishing for the companionship of a wife at this stage? These were mysteries to her, and boded, she thought, no good to her, if she married him. But she reckoned without Cupid. For, as time went on she herself became gradually attracted towards him, until finally she thought she loved him too.

Her mother was anxious that the marriage should take place as soon as possible, as she felt, she would not live much longer. So they were married the same year.

Having spent a short honeymoon on the continent George and Sheila settled in London in a luxurious house that belonged to George.

Soon after, the ardour of the newly-weds drifted into the ordinary husband and wife attitude. Living in the same house, they enclosed themselves in two different worlds peculiar to each other's self!

Three years passed. Confusion and fear pervaded the relationship of husband and wife.

The tension of this conflicting life reached the breaking point, when Sheila received a letter from a discarded mistress of George Harding. He had had one intrigue after another with a number of girls at home as well as abroad, wherever the affairs of his business carried him. To prove her allegations, she boldly requested Sheila to visit the Hotel de Salon in Paris at once so that she may see for herself her husband's honeymoon with a French girl.

Sheila's investigations regarding her husband's escapades proved that the allegations were only too true. She, who had thought herself so perfect and lofty, now felt like the dust beneath the feet of this slip of a girl who could twist George Harding round her little finger. She to have been the wife of a harlot's paramour! If passion consumed George, humiliation and degradation crushed Sheila's whole being. Her life became ugly, hideous and an agony. An escape from this horrible despair was a necessity. For two days she shut herself up in her room and saw no one. On the third day she went back to her mother, resolute and determined.

"Mother, I have come back to you," she said. One glance at her daughter's face and Margaret Morril knew that something serious had happened. "What is it dear?" she asked anxiously.

Sheila related to her mother all she knew about the chronic unfaithfulness of her husband, adding that she had left him for good.

"So, what are you going to do Sheila?" asked her mother, heartbroken.

"I have decided to go on the stage," replied Sheila.

The following morning Sheila found her mother dead in bed.

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IT was a gala night in a premier London theatre. The house was packed to full capacity. Cabinet Ministers, foreign dignitaries and other notables were among the audience. The curtain went up and the stage was darkened of all light save the beam that played upon the singer —Sheila Morril — and the spot light that strayed among the various distinguished members of the audience, now holding one celebrity in its brilliant ARC, now another.

Sheila's eyes automatically followed that spot light throughout her singing. She knew that every pair of eyes fixed on her not only paid homage to her beauty and performance but grew excited with desire — responses that filled her mind with sweet gratification.

The song ended and as the curtain rang down, the audience cheered madly while Sheila Morril stood smiling and bowing, very happy amidst the delirious ovation of the crowd.

This was the eighth year of Sheila's stage career. She had become famous as an extremely versatile artiste — film star, singer and dancer.

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Alexy Tushkiev was a great friend of Sheila. She met him for the first time while she was holidaying in Nice, and ever since, they spent their holidays together and saw each other occasionally in London.

Of Alexy Tushkiev's life Sheila knew little except that he belonged to a powerful country that is viewed with suspicion by the rest of the world. Though it was generally thought that his country did not have wealthy individuals Sheila knew that Alexy could spend lavishly. She knew also that he was holding a high position in the Government of his country. Alexy showed a strange reluctance to talk about his country, and though she was somewhat intrigued, if not piqued by this reticence, Sheila had valued his friendship for his personal worth. What was at first a casual acquaintanceship soon ripened into a deep and abiding friendship when both of them realized that they were two kindered beings.

"War of nerves and the new boss."

Justus in "The Minneapolis Star"

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ON a beautiful summer evening Sheila and Alexy set off for a walk, threading their way through the London crowds. Suddenly Sheila stopped and gazed across the street. Alexy followed the direction of her eyes and saw what she had seen. Before a large house several cars were stopped and there was a gathering outside about to go into the house.

From one of the cars the unmistakable figure of an Easterner was seen to emerge, dressed in a simple garment of dazzling whiteness. Though he seemed dwarfed by the burly Westerners who surrounded him, he was of more than average height for an Asian, and of athletic build. He was remarkably handsome, with a delicate, almost ethereal quality about his beauty, and as he stood there, he seemed so unreal in those surroundings.

He looked at the people gathered there, smiled a radiant smile, and raising his hands in salutation, walked in, followed by the crowd.

"Who is that man who looks like some Eastern sage? He has such a noble bearing," remarked Sheila, referring to the strange figure they had just seen.

"He is from Ceylon, he is called Maitriya", replied Alexy, "it seems he is touring the world on a mission of peace and moral re-armament; and that house is one of his meeting places while he is staying in England."

"Let us go in and hear him, Alexy" suggested Sheila. "Certainly if you wish to hear his philosophy, of which I personally know nothing", agreed Alexy.

Maitriya's striking mien his serenity and something unknown in him roused the curiosity of men and women and kindled their desire for his acquaintanceship. They questioned him; the questions turned into conversations and the conversations into regular discussions and talks.

These discussions in groups and circles daily grew and expanded. There were private, personal and individual as well as public discussions and talks.

Questions were asked and answered. Problems were solved and resolved—social, political, psychological and biological. They dealt with human necessities as well as superfluities; how to respond rightly to life's challenges; how to understand the dynamism of a life that could be lived joyously, happily from moment to moment, day to day, year to year, right through one's span of life; how to climinate dread of old age and fear of death. They taught that the joy of living, happiness, freedom and liberation does not lie in power, fame, wealth, accumulated knowledge, technical ability nor in sensual gratification; that peace is in being and not in becoming; that understanding of one's relationship to persons and things and intense awareness of one's thoughts, feelings and actions from moment to moment lead to self-discovery and self-knowledge, that self-knowledge is the beginning of wisdom. And that it is in this wisdom that comes into being in the individual human entity that world Peace is to be founded.

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Sheila and Alexy regularly attended these discussions which lasted several weeks. Before Maitriya left England for the United States of America, his next destination, Sheila and Alexy had a personal and private discussion too with him.

For their benefit Maitriya dealt extensively with the cultivation of self-knowledge and the oneness of the thought and the thinker, the experience and the experiencer. He explained to them that the conditioned mind is sterile and does not produce; it is only the unconditioned mind that is empty of thoughts—desires and ends—therefore alive, alert and passively active, that can create, invent, produce and understand. That such a state of mind can be attained only by right meditation; that is, living from moment to moment with awareness and understanding of Truth in "What is," that this process liberates the mind making it actively still. And into this still mind comes an immeasurable, indefinable love and wisdom that know no frontiers, nor race, nor creed; which enable a human being to respond, to meet anew every challenge in life independent of a lifetime's background. And that revolution brought about by love and wisdom is a revolution of thoughts and values: the only revolution on which the foundation of world peace can be laid.

The effect of their contact and communion with Maitriya was immediate. A complete revolution had taken place in the lives of Sheila and Alexy.

As to her profession Sheila realized that she had assumed it merely for psychological gratification. She knew the power she possessed over men through her beauty, form and voice, and her profession fully and amply provided her the ways and means of exploiting the sensual appetite of men and exciting the gratifying envy of women. The dresses she wore, her gait, her postures and her gestures all combined to appeal to sex. She remembered how men looked at her. Their yearning, devouring eyes used to haunt her for days. She thought of the avowals of love and hundreds of passionate letters and flowers and other gifts she daily received: offers of friendship, of love, of adoration, of marriage and of divorce too! Fabulously rich men had offered to divorce their wives for her sake!

How many homes must she have wrecked, how much misery must she have sown in the hearts of wives, who were worn out with household drudgery, child bearing sickness and worry and whose fading youth had made their husbands fill the cinemas to forget their haggard women-folk and enjoy themselves and grow sexy by looking at least at youthful beauty. How often sensually aroused by her must they have sought feminine company among the youthful! Again, how often by the witchery of her beauty must she have plunged youths headlong into indiscreet marriages and thus into life-long misery!

She remembered how often women tried to imitate her in dress, in taste, gait, expression and everything that can be copied. To triumph over other women was a source of joy to her then; now the very thought was loathsome. When she saw, recognized truth in "What is," her former friends and admirers, in whose company she once delighted, appeared to her as sex-drugged stupids.

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WHEN there was life's tragedy being enacted in every home, right round her before her very eyes, she was mimicking life on the stage before crowds of people who were asleep and waked up only for such experiences as these. Preposterous!

So her relentless logic made her conclude that her relationship with society was depraving, degrading. And she and others of her category were one of the factors of individual conflict and misery in the human being, therefore of world conflict and world misery. For, she thought, it was greed for power and sensual greed that bring forth world wars and misery rendering human life meaningless and a source of suffering.

Through realisation of truth, her sense of acquisitiveness and sense of values vanished from her mind leaving her free happy joyous and inwardly rich.

Thus Sheila Morril at the height of her fame, cancelled all her contracts and retired from her film and stage career.

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Meanwhile Alexy Tushkiev returned to his home and country. But it was a transformed Alexy that returned.

His country was at this stage preparing for a world war. The full force of science and wealth was being concentrated on her war effort. And her manhood was being conscripted, disciplined, drilled, taught and instructed in starving, maiming, and annihilating mankind in the quickest and the cruellest possible ways that human brains could conceive.

This vast country that sprawled across many latitudes and longitudes of the globe had accumulated guns, bombs, war-ships and other horrible war-machinery and equipment in every city, fort and fortress.

Apart from these war-preparations, the country harboured a subterranean city, and an enormous store of food in the extreme north of the country where the temperature was at freezing point throughout the whole year. Every kind of food to last the army for

(Continued On Page 23. Col

OUR DELHI LETTER *FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT*

Ban On Imports Of Vegetable Seeds

INDIAN NURSERYMEN ARE HIT HARD: A PROTEST

DELHI in May, as could be expected, is hot but not yet unbearable. With the departure of the Prime Minister for London, it has assumed a deserted look. Depression in the news market may hit some newspapermen. Some are making brave efforts to justify their existence. One, for instance, dresses up the official handouts as his own. Another coins a new term of Resident Minister and nominates Dr. Katju. A third one, having enjoyed Japanese hospitality to the full, turns to Japanese Embassy for filling up empty columns.

I have often referred to the ban on the import of vegetable and flower seeds. This seed business has become a racket, which, on the one side, is largely responsible for the decay of gardens in Delhi and elsewhere, and, on the other side, has victimised the consumer by compelling him to pay higher prices for inferior varieties of vegetables.

The All-India Seed Growers, Merchants and Nurserymen's Association, which is a recognised and representative Organisation, has now complained that the ban on the imports of vegetable seeds had acted detrimentally to their trade. The Association has pleaded for free imports of seeds "with substantial duty," which should be utilised for the development of seed industry in India.

Before the last war, vegetable seeds were freely imported into India. During the war, due to supply difficulties, India had to make its own arrangements for the supply of seeds. In pre-partition days, Quetta and Kashmir became the chief suppliers of seeds. Due to partition, Quetta was cut off, leaving Kashmir as the sole supplier of seeds. The Association complains that "Kashmir has not been able to supply good seeds, although geographical factors are favourable for producing them." It is pointed out that the cost of Kashmir seeds is very much higher than those of imported seeds. "Seed merchants will not mind extra cost of seeds but what they deeply regret is that they have lost their trade on account of low quality of Kashmir seeds.

SEEDS FROM PAKISTAN

The Association adds: "To our knowledge, import of vegetable seeds from Pakistan is permitted, free of duty. This means that even foreign seeds can get free entry into India, through Pakistan. It is not explained why Pakistan should be permitted to export to India seeds which it has imported from abroad on which it levies import duty, when similar imports are denied to the citizens of India."

New Delhi has an yearly flower and vegetable show when prizes are awarded to the best exhibits. It will be known that prizes are given to exhibits grown from imported seeds, if the Exhibition Committee were to make relevant enquiry in this respect.

As I said earlier, the whole seed business has become a racket. Packets of seeds are sold, more than fifty per cent of which do not germinate. Very often germinated seeds turn out to be something different from that shown on the packet. Cabbage for example, when ready is a puny little thing and an apology for the variety available in pre-war days at one-third the price. Here is the testimony from the Association. "Imported cabbage seeds will give you a uniform crop and at least ninety per cent heads within a specified period. In the case of Indian grown seeds, however, it is difficult to predict what the crop would be and very often cultivators are very heavy losers because not even fifty per cent form heads. This naturally affects our country's food production."

IMPORTED BUTTER

The manufacturers of butter have taken a different line. So will the Kashmir seed growers, if they were asked to put up their defence. The Butter manufacturers state that large quantities of foreign butter are being imported into India while indigenous producers of butter have had to curtail their production.

Import of butter is of recent origin. It is imported because Government has failed to take action against persons adulterating butter. In Delhi, for example, the Municipal Committee occasionally publishes names of dairies guilty of adulterating butter. This warning to public is not followed by action against the offenders. Then again, the butter produced in this country generally resembles 'ghee' and is regarded unsuitable by the consumer for eating purposes. Unluckily for the consumer, manufacturers would like to have the safeguard of import control to enjoy monopoly for his products.

ISSUES INVOLVED

Two issues are involved in this controversy, namely quality and price of goods. Indian consumer is not so unpatriotic as he is painted by the manufacturers. Generally speaking, his first preference is for Indian goods. Instead of asking the Government to ban the import of certain goods, the Indian manufacturer should so improve his produce as to capture the market. The snag generally is the percentage of profit.

The responsibility of the Government is really very great. As the Commerce Minister, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari recently declared the Government is in the position of an arbitrator and as such its award should not always go against the consumer. As it is, the craze for the so-called industrialisation has been mostly at the cost of the consumer. A number of articles, such as toilet goods are now manufactured in India under the name and style of imported articles. In most cases, the quality of the Indian made article is different and even inferior to the imported article. Having been used to a particular toothpaste, for example, the consumer continues to buy it only to find that its quality had completely changed and even the ingredients were altered. Same is true of certain varieties of soaps. The Government as an arbitrator should either insist that the quality and ingredients were not altered or should have the name and style of the article changed.

ANOTHER ASPECT

There is yet another aspect of the problem. The Government maintains a costly organisation, called the Indian Tariff Commission, the main object of which is to promote industrialisation by recommending protection to industries. A number of protected industries sheltered behind high tariff walls have been demanding curtailment or banning of imports. In many cases this demand has been met, thanks to exchange difficulties. One unpopular view here is that the Government should either abolish the Tariff Commission during the pendency of exchange control or should give the back-door protection to such industries, which remain unprotected at present. A protected industry has to prove its worth in the competitive market, in which forces of supply have been adequately curtailed.

Lastly there is the issue of controls. The Commercial Community has been opposed to controls. The Government as an arbitrator should not abolish such controls as benefit the Commercial Community. Government should judge the bona fides of the Commercial Community by changing the pattern of such controls, which have been beneficial to that Community. In the present contest, it may look fantastic, but will the advocate of no-controls prefer to let go the exchange and import controls?

A CURTAIN-RAISER

Here is a curtain raiser to the forthcoming meetings of the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan and of Mr. Foster Dulles with both of them. In an article published in the English "Mainichi" of Tokyo of May 12 and distributed by the Overseas Newsagency under the caption "Washington Notebook", its author, Mr. Paul MacDonald says:

"In a series of secret talks the Government of Pakistan is sounding out the United States on a proposal so tempting that it may prove irresistible. The proposal is designed to strengthen Pakistan's position in the free world which is one of the new Premier Mohamed Ali's first goals. But its implications are so serious that they warrant a long and thoughtful period of soul-searching before any action is taken. Here is a gist of the proposition: Pakistan perched uneasily on the edge of Russia and within easy air striking distance of strategic Russian manufacturing centres and great oil fields is willing to provide the United States with air bases. Of all the United States military installations anywhere in the world none would have such strategic value as air bases in West Pakistan. They would give the free world tremendous advantage in the case of a shooting war. And they would make the Russians wary of any overtly unfriendly action in South Asia or the Middle East. But there are complications which seem hard to overcome. In return for the proposed bases, Pakistan wants large supplies of new arms from the United States. Such arms would be used to build up the Pakistan Army into a well drilled, efficient fighting unit which could add defensive strength to the free world. At the same time however, they could provide an offensive punch for a showdown fight with Pakistan's neighbour, India, in the dispute over Kashmir. And that is the rub.

CRUCIAL POINT

"India's friendship is a crucial point in American foreign policy. Over a period of years and at great expense, Washington has tried hard to woo New Delhi. Never in very secure position with the Indians, however, American prestige would hit rock bottom if the Pakistan bases deal were consummated without prior knowledge and approval of the Government of India. Such an approval would certainly be difficult to obtain under the existing circumstances. American efforts behind the scenes are therefore bent toward easing the tension between India and Pakistan. Only if this is accomplished and some satisfactory settlement to the Kashmir problem is worked out will the United States be able to carry through these negotiations with Pakistan without risk of losing the valued friendship not only of India but of an important bloc of South Asian countries which follow India in their general international attitudes.

"These in bold venture are the major problems raised by Pakistan's proposal. The United States wants bases. But it does not want to arm Pakistan unless Indo-Pakistan relations are more firmly cemented. The United States Secretary of State, Mr. Foster Dulles leaves for a trip to the Middle East and Asia. His path is already strewn with problems and difficult issues. The current Pakistan discussions make other problems pale by comparison. It is probable that Mr. Dulles will devote most of his time in Karachi and New Delhi to exploring means of effecting rapprochement between these two troubled countries and thus to paving the way for the air base deal."

Dancer On Mission

Smti. Shevanti Rajeswar, the well-known dancer chatting with Vasant Desai. Smti Shevanti is to visit foreign countries shortly on a cultural mission.

AUSSIES' FILM FESTIVAL

(Continued from Page 3 Col. 3)

track reasonably intelligible, but for this Festival audience it clearly wasn't enough. After the screening, tight little groups centred around the New Australians discussing the full import of the film.

UNDERWATER PHOTOGRAPHY

Cast in entirely different mood, UNDERNEATH THE RED SEA, that remarkable film made by the Viennese shark scientist Dr. Hans Hass and his honey blonde beauty of a wife and photographic assistant Lotte Beurrle, introduced underwater photography of a kind never before seen in Australia. Piquancy was added to the screening, for only a few weeks before, Hass, who shows such complete contempt for monster sharks in this film, had admitted that he was shaken and surprised by the ferocity of the Australian sharks which he had encountered on the Great Barrier Reef.

Britain's filmic honour, and certainly the genius of her film makers, were upheld by two outstanding films, Basil Wright's poetic documentary, WATERS OF TIME, and the Foldes film, ANIMATED GENESIS.

Wright's sensitive work with its symmetry of visual and commentary, had a rich appeal to every one of its audiences. But it was the Foldes painted brilliance ANIMATED GENESIS which really aroused high excitement. Arriving only a day before the Festival began, the film had been brought over because of the "rave" notices it had received at Edinburgh. The general opinion was that it might interest the intellectuals, but hardly the mass of Festival subscribers. What happened was that a midnight screening had to be held after the Festival had been put officially to sleep for another year. One thousand people grasped their last chance of seeing this most thoughtful and beautiful film. That demand screening confirmed the feeling that Australian film judgment was becoming ripe and mature.

MURDER IN THE CATHEDRAL, also brought out for the Festival aroused a storm of controversy. For some, the film was too static, and they simply walked out on it, but for others, it proved to be the kind of religious experience which some of those who laud the film claim for it.

Had it not been for this Festival, MURDER IN THE CATHEDRAL probably would never have reached Australian shores at all. Very reluctantly, the film had to be returned before the thousands who did not, or could not attend the Festival, had an opportunity to see it. The best interests of film in Australia demand that some kind of reciprocal agreement be set up between the British Film Institute and authorities in this country. Film and cultural understanding in both Britain and Australia stand to benefit by some working arrangement.

As at Olinda, a plethora of films engulfed the season holders. They had to make a nice choice often between programmes of experimental films, films on human reproduction, public relations, animation, art and ballet, and religious films. Even so, a cleverly designed programme made it possible for nearly every one of the 150 films to be seen—if you had the strength. After two days of concentrated film taken, inescapably in large dozes, a few festive faces wilted visibly, but grim persistence carried the heroic majority through. The Festival made demands on mental and physical stamina.

1954 is to see an Australian Film Festival patterned rather more on the world mode. The Ford Company of Australia is offering awards for films of every class to be screened at the Festival, to be judged by Australian panels. The film nations of the world should respond, if only to see for themselves this fresh Australian enthusiasm. Australia wants to welcome not merely the films but the film makers. It aims to acquaint them with the spirit of Olinda and Melbourne. It is something worth the knowing.

HOMELY FESTIVAL

Inhibitions fell away. The audiences praised, criticised, became constructively vocal. They pleaded for intelligent censorship, and they threw sharp, shrewd questions at Australian film critics, at last persuaded to sit together on a discussion panel. They wanted to know from other discussion groups what ailed the Australian film industry. Some, who had never seen documentary films of the kind before, demanded to know why they were not seen on commercial screens. Hundreds were at the Film Festival but not Film Society members. They came, not quite knowing what a Film Festival was all about. They soon found out and left with some idea of the full power of film.

Melbourne's Film Festival was a homely Festival, staged with films that were old to most other countries. Yet, it had the third dimension—a dimension of excited audience participation. That participation was an experience stimulated by the three outstanding audience elements who were there—New and Old Australians and their Asian friends.

The Revolution

(Continued from Page 21 Col. 5)

two years was stored away in this vast natural refrigerator.

This subterranean city was divided into several zones. One contained guns, bombs, ammunition, war vehicles, planes and innumerable other deadly war weapons. Another section contained nothing but laboratories and workshops where scientists and technicians laboured feverishly night and day, some voluntarily and others under compulsion. Deadly and diabolical secret weapons were invented, perfected, manufactured and stored up. A third held the population that manned the city. Men and machinery were treated alike. The only concern was the annihilation of the "enemy."

The war potential of this vast country with its immeasurable resources, manufactured and natural, was enormous.

It was Alexy Tushkiev who had planned and supervised the construction of the underground city and the vast store of food.

He was also in charge of the bomb research section where scientists were racking their brains to invent the H-bomb.

At the time of his transformation the secret formulas for the manufacture of more deadly weapons were in the possession of Alexy, who had obtained them through his agents from the country that had already perfected and was manufacturing the bombs.

But now he realised that his vital contribution towards the war-effort of his country rendered his relationship towards his country and humanity ruthless and destructive, and therefore unworthy of an enlightened human being. And that the wealth, labour and scientific and technical skill that the country expended on war-machinery and preparation of war were sufficient to provide food, clothing and shelter—the basic human needs—to the peoples of the whole continent of Asia.

Similarly, he realized that the wealth and natural resources that the earth give up to humanity throughout the world could be utilized with the aid of the scientists and technicians to provide the necessities of the whole mankind.

"But, alas!" he thought "human thought, feeling and values have all gone awry. The minds of men are full of hatred, greed and desire. The politicians mis-use, mis-manage and mis-apply these colossal gifts of mighty nature. They want killing and more killing. Why can't these stupids put their heads together and devise some sensible system of exchange and barter so that each country may enjoy the blessings, that mother earth has bestowed on the world and distributed in varied climes and various lands, and thus let humanity live in love and harmony and peace!"

●

Two months later Alexy Tushkiev came back to London and visited Sheila in her modest little flat.

"Sheila", said Alexy, in the course of their conversation, "you know that a world war is imminent and that I was involved a great deal in the preparations for it. Well, I am glad to say that I am no longer in it. That is my personal contribution towards world peace. After all, the world is merely an extension of the individual.

I have ceased to serve one country, or one state, or one nation, especially in its destructive aims. Henceforth I mean to serve the world of humanity—by eliminating conflict from self; which alone is constructive and creative.

"Sheila, when I was here last I was carrying in my person for my scientists in the underground city the formulae for the manufacture of all the most deadly bombs, including the H-bomb. I have destroyed them all now. I have also informed my chief about it."

"Really! what was his reaction?" asked Sheila.

"Well, I don't know. It was just before I left home this time that I posted a letter informing him about it." replied Alexy.

"You will have to pay for this, no doubt, Alexy," said Sheila.

"Perhaps" replied Alexy, with a smile.

Sheila's reply brought about a penetrating, long look into Alexy's eyes.

"But what of it," continued Alexy "I know every moment, everywhere death may be waiting for me. But the ecstasy I feel! There is nothing to equal that! To those that have transcended self, therefore, thought and feeling, there is no difference between life and death. They are of the unknown! Of Eternity!"

"Yes, oh yes! I understand," agreed Sheila.

●

ALEXY Tushkiev bade Sheila farewell at her doorstep and walked away briskly. Sheila stood looking at his retreating figure until he vanished from her view. A car flashed past. Sheila paused and looked on. A moment later she heard two pistol shots fired in quick succession followed by a commotion some twenty yards distant from her house. With fear gripping her heart—fear for her dearest friend—she rushed to the spot. There lying full length on the road was Alexy Tushkiev. Two policemen and some people had gathered round him. Blood was gushing from two bullet wounds in the chest. Death had been instantaneous. His eyes closed, one arm flung out, he lay there calm and serene with a smile still lingering on his lips. The ecstatic smile of an enlightened and supremely happy being!

Tumbler Teaser!

HERE'S a trick that will baffle your friends. Place three empty glasses in front of you, the *centre one* mouth up and the other two bottoms up. Now take one glass in each hand and turn the two over. Repeat the movement after shifting hands to different glasses. Then do it a third time with the result that glasses are mouths up.

There are two features to the trick: First, the simple method whereby it's done. Second, the ruse by which the performer makes it unlikely any onlookers can repeat it.

In turning the glasses, first turn the one that is mouth up with one that is mouth down. Do this a second time, turning a mouth up with a mouth down; then turn the two that are mouths down to make them mouth up. By following this rule you can do the trick in three rapid moves.

When someone else wants to try it, arrange the glasses so that the centre one is mouth down and the end glasses mouth up. From this position it is impossible to bring all three mouths up on three moves by turning two glasses on each move.

NAGA LEADER GOES UNDERGROUND

(Continued From Page 5 Col. 5)

mocracy of the clan type has yet to go a long way before economic competition can become strong enough to precipitate unfriendly feeling towards any group of people. This situation perhaps more than any other rips open the whole character of the make-believe agitation that masquerades as nationalism in the Naga country.

In such difficult circumstances as in the Nagaland the administration is not as strong and tactful as one should wish it to be. It is in no small measure due to lack of enough experience of the officers sent out here.

The case in point is the failure of the administration to detect in time the N.N.C. move concerning the affair of March 30 last and its almost fatal belief in the assurance of N.N.C. leaders that nothing unseemly would occur.

Kohima Searches

That has been an eye-opener. Subsequent searches in the first week of April last in the Kohima area have revealed among other things the intricate working of the Information Office of the N.N.C., from dishing out false propaganda material to some foreign correspondents in New Delhi to its wide range of intelligence activities—almost an oasis village for anti-national intrigues. It has also brought out live cartridges and copper wires from the house of an Amrican missionary.

Now that the Prime Minister has seen for himself all the different facets of Naga problem, it may be expected that a more realistic appraisal of the situation will follow in its wake.

Already it is being freely talked of at Kohima that the Government of India have taken the decision to ask the N.N.C. to stop collecting taxes on potatoes and other commodities which annually fetches in about a lakh of rupees and also to assume direct control of the payment of compensation for war damages which it is alleged is not always passed on to other tribes by the Angamis.

However that may be there is a strong suspicion that both these privileges hitherto enjoyed by the Angamis are at least partly used to swell the N.N.C. coffers.

The welcome proposal to arrange for a goodwill mission from the ranks of hill members of the State Assembly to tour the Naga areas has also been received. But it is real good news at last that the Ministry of External Affairs has posted a senior official on the task of making recommendations to establish direct contact with the different tribes as well as to be kept informed about the foreign missionaries one of whose members was expelled by the Assam Government for undesirable activities among the Nagas some months ago.

Let us live in the warmth of the nope that it will turn over a new leaf and make a fresh examination of the entire administrative machinery and also score a real achievement by bringing about better understanding between the Nagas and their more soohisticated brethren in the plains across the hills.

PLAY OF A. SOKOLSKY IS A MODEL OF BEAUTIFUL TIMING

Chess

RUSSIANS are said to be the world's finest chess players. Their strength lies in patient stolid analysis. Among the top ranking masters A. Sokolsky has undoubtedly earned his berth in the top class.

Two games of this Russian chess player given below illustrate the beautiful timing of his attacking play. It is not just a grand powerful attack that Sokolsky plays but an attack in which the sense of rhythm pervades. His inventiveness in the art of maintaining the pressure by finding one threat after another is an instructive lesson.

In the following game played in 1942 at Sverdlovsk Sokolsky packs a lot of action in an exciting King-side attack. The moves are not moves but part of a beautiful symphony of attack.

SICILIAN DEFENCE

WHITE:—A. Sokolsky.
BLACK:—G. Bastrikov.

1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. Kt-KB3, P-K3; 3. P-Q4, PxP; 4. KtxP, Kt-KB3; 5. Kt-QB3, P-Q3 (*1); 6. P-KKt3 (*2), P-QR3; 7. B-Kt2, Q-B2 (*3); 8. Castles, Kt-B3; 9. K-R1 (*4), B-Q2; 10. P-B4, B-K2; 11. Kt-Kt3 (*5), P-QKt4; 12. B-K3, Castles (*6); 13. P-QR3 (*7), QR-Kt1; 14. P-Kt4, P-Kt5 (*8); 15. PxP, QKtxP; 16. P-Kt5, Kt-K1 (*9); 17. Kt-Q4, P-B3 (*10); 18. B-R3 (*11), Q-B1 (*12); 19. P-B5, P-K4 (*13); 20. P-Kt6, PxP (*14); 21. PxP, P-B4; 22. Kt-P, RxKt (*15); 23. BxR, BxB; 24. RxB, Kt-KB3 (*16); 25. B-Kt5, Kt-KP; 26. Kt-Q5 (*17), Kt-B7 ch; 27. RxKt, Q-Kt2; 28. Q-R5, Black resigns (*18).

FASCINATING

(*1) The Scheveningen variation which Black is playing exercises a strange fascination. The analysts agree in condemning it and yet it continues to be popular. Psychologically the reason may lie in the thrill it provides of flirting with danger.

(*2) White's sixth move is an interesting departure from the usual development of the King's Bishop to K2 and then to B3 on the long diagonal. White however achieves the same objective with the fianchetto.

(*3) Black's chief weapon is his domination of the Queen Bishop file, and he prepares accordingly.

AVOIDING PIN AND CHECK

(*4) In order to play 10. P-B4 without fear of a check, or a pin on the diagonal. For example if 9. P-B4, KtxKt; 10. QxKt, P-Q4; Black already threatens to win the Queen by 11....., B-B4.

(*5) White's last two moves prevent Black's Queen Knight from getting to B5 via K4 or QR4.

(*6) Black's Kingside position seems to be well protected. White's method of breaking through is to advance his Knight Pawn and Bishop Pawn driving away the defenders.

BLACK'S COUNTERCHANCES

(*7) If at once 13. P-Kt4, then Black plays 13....., P-Kt5; and the Knight cannot get to the Kingside by 14. Kt-K2, on account of 14....., KtxKtP. White keeps an eye on the Queenside, as that is where Black's counterchances lie.

(*8) A better plan might have been 14....., P-QR4 with P-R5 to follow, with the idea of enforcing .... Kt-QR4 and .... Kt-B5.

(*9) One Pawn push by White and Black's Knight is useless, his King Rook shut off his King Bishop restrained and—the most important defender has been driven off.

EFFORTS TO FREE

(*10) Black tries to free himself by exchanging Pawns, better chances were offered by 17. ...., Kt-QB3; with the idea of exchanging pieces.

(*11) White is alert, he hits at the King Pawn, weakened by Black's last move.

(*12) If 18....., P-K4; 19, Kt-K6, BXKt; 20. BXBch, K-R1; 21. P-Kt6, P-R3; 22. P-B5 followed by 23. Q-R5 and 24. BXP wins.

(*13) Better was 19. .., KPXP: 20. KtXP, B-Q1; After the test move Sokolsky plays with inspiration.

(*14) 20....., PXKt; loses by 21. Q-R5, P-R3; 22. BXRP.

IT IS A MUST

(*15) The Knight must be removed. On 22...., BXKt; 23. BXB, Q-B2; 24. B-K6ch wins.

(*16) Black seems to have consolidated but Sokolsky finds a BRILLIANT continuation.

(*17) A beautiful move. If 26. , QXR; 27. KtXBch, K-B1; 28. KtXQ, Kt-B7ch; 29. K-Kt2, KtXQ; 30. RXKt with a piece up.

(*18) He gives up as 28....., QXKtch; 29. K-Kt1, B-B3; 30. Q-R7ch, K-B1; 31. RXBch, PXR; 32. P-Kt7ch loses.

CRUENFELD DEFENCE

WHITE:—A. Sokolsky.
BLACK:—A. Tolush.

1. P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-KKt3; 3. Kt-QB3, P-Q4; 4. PXP (*1), KtXP; 5. P-K4, KtXKt; 6. PXKt, P-QB4 (*2); 7. B-QB4, B-Kt2; 8. Kt-K2, Kt-B3; 9. B-K3, Castles; 10. Castles, PXP; 11. PXP (*3), Kt-R4 (*4); 12. B-Q3, B-K3; 13. P-Q5, (*5), BXR; 14. QXB, P-B3; 15. B-KR6, R-K1; 16. Kt-B4, B-Q2; 17. P-K5 (*6), P-K3; 18. QPXP (*7), BXP (*8); 19. B-QKt5 (*9), B-Q2, 20. PXP (*10), K-B2; 21. BXB, QXB; 22. Kt-R3 (*11), K-K3; 23. P-B7! Black resigns (*12).

UNUSUAL LINE

(*1) White plays a line which for a time was out of favour. In the mid-game White's centre Pawns are bombarded strongly, the result very often being an inferior endgame.

(*2) Black intends to hammer away at the Queen Pawn by..... B-Kt2 and ....Kt-B3.

(*3) Black has attained his endgame objective he has two Pawns to one on the Queenside.

HARD TO FORESEE

(*4) Black could hardly have foreseen that 11...., B-Kt5 first forcing 12. P-B3 would interfere with White's coming combination

(*5) He can hardly refuse this sacrifice as otherwise his Knight will have difficulty coming back into play.

(*6) To this Black cannot reply 17....., PXP? as after 18. QXP, White forces mate at Kt7.

THE BREAK THROUGH

(*7) This is the decisive breakthrough as the exchange of Pawns has the double purpose of exposing Black's King and opening lines for White.

(*8) The Pawn must be taken. If 18....., B-B3; 19. PXP wins at once.

(*9) White's intends to lure the Bishop away from K3. If at once the tempting 19. PXP, threatening 20. P-B7ch followed by 21. Q-Kt7 mate then 19....., B-B2 blockades the Pawn and the attack.

PRETTY

(*10) Now White has the pretty threat of 21. P-B7ch, KXP 22. Q-Kt7 mate.

(*11) White intends to drive the King away and then advance the passed Pawn with terrific effects.

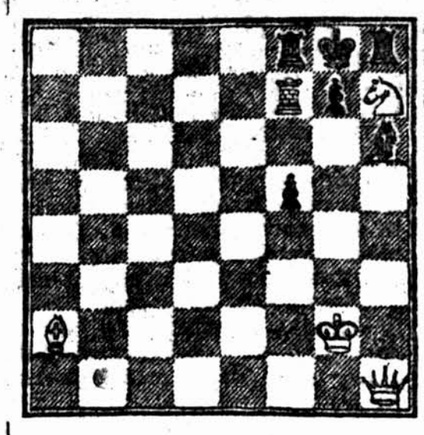
(*12) Black has no defense; If 23...., QXP 24. Kt-Kt5ch wins the Queen; or if 23...., KXP 24. Q-Kt7ch, K-K3; 25. Kt-Kt5ch, K-Q3; 26. R-Q1ch followed by 27. QXQ wins.

—Bhalchandra V. Khare

BHALJI'S CHESS CORNER

PROBLEM NO. 37

BLACK



WHITE

White to move and mate in three moves. Solution next week.

PROBLEM NO. 36 KEYMOVE: Kt-K1.

The Dream In Literature

(Continued From Page 19 Col. 3)

"The Lotus Eaters" may not implicitly deal with a dream but the atmosphere here is always dreamy and sleepy, so sleepy that even the sun took long to set and the bees hummed and hived thickly. Galsworthy's play "The Little Dream" also deals with such an atmosphere. The heroine's dream in which flowers and mountain peaks, God Pan and Death and sleep come to attract and win her mind to the serenity, calm and perfection of Nature, and succeed to no small extent is also the work of a poetic dream.

Thus have dreams characteristically flitted in and out of books —poems, plays, novels, stories,—to control the action or draw a moral or to adorn a tale. They have always been a major item of the plot and the cause of much of the story. Besides, they have raised that particular form of fiction in which they have appeared, a thing of varied beauty and charm. Thus dreams may not be dismissed as a thing of nought, as idle decorations, as vapourings of an empty soul, but should be regarded as the quintessense of life, as the sublimation of literature, as the acme of perfect writing. It would be a poor world that never dreamt and a poorer piece of literature that never had within it shot across it like a beam of radiant light, dreamy atmosphere, dreams of life, love and laughter.

If there were dreams to sell, literature would purchase them for without them literature could never inspire, appeal or live.

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'I WAS McCARTHY'S VICTIM'

Red Witch-hunt In U. S. Exposed

BY PROF. OWEN LATTIMORE

SENATOR MCCARTHY ACCUSED PROF. LATTIMORE OF BEING RUSSIA'S "TOP ESPIONAGE AGENT" IN AMERICA.

IN REPLY, LATTIMORE, A FAR EASTERN EXPERT AT JOHN HOPKINS UNIVERSITY IN BALTIMORE, CALLED THE SENATOR A "CHARACTER-ASSASSIN OF THE VILEST TYPE".

THE STORY OF THE PROFESSOR'S GRUELLING EXPERIENCE, WHILE DEFENDING HIMSELF BEFORE A SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, IS TOLD IN HIS BOOK: "ORDEAL BY SLANDER," FROM WHICH THE FOLLOWING PIECE HAS BEEN REPRODUCED.

LATTIMORE HERE DISCUSSES THE EXISTENCE OF A "FEAR COMPLEX" IN AMERICA, OWING TO MCCARTHY'S PRACTICE OF MAKING SLANDEROUS CHARGES FROM THE FLOOR OF THE SENATE, WHILE THE VICTIM HAS NO REMEDY AGAINST HIM IN COURT.

A TIDE of fear has swept Washington and is undermining the freedom of the nation. We cannot turn that tide just by vindicating each individual who has been falsely accused; we must re-establish the freedom to inquire and the freedom to express opinions based on independent inquiry.

These two freedoms are the flesh and the spirit of our political and intellectual freedom. Unless they are recognized by more than lip service; unless we can actually enjoy them in practice, the rights of the citizen are doomed.

We have gone through shattering disillusionments since the end of the war and in them is the root of the evils that now haunt us. The fight to save the world from being enslaved by Fascism and militarism was won by a Grand Alliance of very different peoples and states and we thought of all our allies as being on the democratic side. We all called each other democratic. The United Nations was founded on the hope that there could be a peacetime association between peoples who had many conflicting interests, but certain fundamental interests in common. We hoped to win the peace by finding ways to reconcile the still remaining conflicts of interest among the peoples of a liberated world.

The disintegration of this wartime Grand Alliance now threatens to destroy the United Nations and the peace of the world. A great hope has been deferred, and our hearts have been made sick. Fear and suspicion now run wild in our country.

Witch-Hunting

The witch-hunting of which McCarthy is a part is recruited from ex-Communists and pro-Fascists, American Firsters, anti-Semites, Coughlinites, and similar fringe fanatics of the political underworld. It was groups like these that Hitler used to run interference for him, causing the confusion and dismay that he and his real backers, the big-time reactionaries, needed in order to take over the state. But these vanguards of Fascism cannot be dismissed as lunatics. Their purposes are diverse, but all of them lead up to the training and indoctrination of strong-arm groups. In the meantime they flourish on dissension, turmoil, and notoriety.

To keep themselves in the news and to promote the sale of their books and their appearances on radio, television, and lecture platforms they need a never-ending supply of victims. To provide themselves with the victims they need, they resort to a merciless use of "guilt by association." The "experts," especially the ex-Communists and those with Fascist leanings, turn out to beat the bushes in a man-hunt for people whom they can conveniently use. Their most important function is not to turn up real Communists, most of whom are already known to the F.B.I., but to assert brazenly that they have a sinister, underworld, instinctive knowledge that the kind of person you are is the kind of person a Communist is.

McCarthy Method

McCarthyism has not yet been successful in establishing thought control, but it is using well-tried propaganda methods in its effort to do so. In order to stop a well-qualified independent expert from expressing his personal opinion, the McCarthy method is to accuse him of other things.

Accuse him of being an espionage agent. Bring in a witness to accuse him, not on the grounds of what the expert has written, but on the ominous suggestion that he "organized" other writers. Accuse him of being the "architect of Far Eastern policy." Throw a bomb which emits clouds of nauseous

Senator McCarthy

smoke and then turn in a false fire alarm.

The next step is to use simple propaganda device of insisting over and over again, even weeks after complete evidence has disclosed the false alarm, that where there is so much smoke there must be some fire.

Smear Tactics

The use of seemingly logical phrases like "no smoke without fire" is only one kind of the dishonest logic which is the most terrifying and deadly technique of the smear charge. Another standard device uses the following pattern: The typical Communist is a man whose thinking is regimented with the thinking of other Communists, but has nothing whatever to do with the thinking of average Americans. Any man who thinks independently is in a minority; since the Communists are also a minority, accuse the independent thinker of being a Communist; then deny that he is thinking independently, and accuse him of being regimented along with the other Communists.

The McCarthy kind of politician resorts to Congressional immunity to build up his charges in a way that would be libelous if first made in the press or on the radio. But once the charge has been made under immunity, the quoting of it does not expose the press and radio to libel actions. A charge made under Congressional immunity has sensational news value. Under a pattern of journalism that has, unfortunately, become frozen and conventional, press and radio are bound to follow up every angle of sensational charge.

But disproof is rarely sensational. An accusation is positive. It asserts that something sinister and exciting exists. Disproof is negative. It merely demonstrates that nothing sinister or exciting exists. If it doesn't exist, it is less "newsworthy" and gets a smaller headline and a smaller story. Since millions of people read only headlines, the accusation persists in the public mind.

Senators' Stand

The special pressure groups which promote McCarthyism have already succeed in intimidating Washington to such an extent that fair-minded Senators feel they have to be very cautious in coming even indirectly to the aid of its victims by establishing the real facts which disprove the accusations.

They are political men, and they feel that they are in real danger if they attempt to go against a political tide.

The pressure on them is made heavier by the fact that the Republicans are trying to stake out a claim to be the Kremlin of anti-Russian and anti-Communist ideology. The Democrats, in reply, are trying to show that they are just as anti-Russian and anti-Communist as the Republicans. As a result, both parties are to an alarming extent neglecting the most vital issue, which is the maintenance of democratic standards and practices in the face of both Communism and the demagoguery of the witch-hunters.

Press Under Pressure

Most newspapers, moreover, are Republican or Democrat, and like congressmen and senators they feel the pressure either to prove that the Republicans are the noblest Red-catchers of them all or that the Democrats are not a step behind them on the trail of blood. Because some newspapers, radio programmes, and motion pictures have helped to swell the tide of emotion and panic, all of them are now in danger of being swept away by it.

Bully-boy politicians of the McCarthy stripe were the forerunners who softened up Germany for the coming of Hitler.

They are demagogues who are skilled in the exploitation of fear. They aim at more than the intimidation of the individual. If the individual can be successfully intimidated, then whole areas of timidity can be created among politicians, in the press, on the radio, in the moving picture industry, and in schools and colleges.

We have the grave and recent warning of history that once a whole society has been softened up in this way it is easy to create a demand for a leader who will resolve the confusion, impose conformity and regimentation, and install the fascism that is the final ambition of the demagogues.

Paralyzing Fear

The standards that the witch-hunters are trying to impose on us are the standards of propaganda, of mob thinking, and of thought control. They have no place in a free atmosphere of individual and independent thinking. We are, therefore, deeply involved in a double emergency. Within our own country, our traditional freedoms are being paralysed by fear fostered by organised pressure groups which are hard at work to deepen the intimidation and make the paralysis more rigid. Beyond the shores of our own country, all the many constructive possibilities of our foreign policy are being frozen by the cold war. The freeze is already so deep that nothing is left of foreign policy but the cold war itself. And yet it should be obvious that the cold war offers no solution either for our own problems or for the problems of the world.

To find an escape from this emergency we must do two things. Within our own country, we must break the paralysis of fear and win our way back to the traditional American freedom to think and on the basis of independent thinking to express independent opinions. Beyond our shores, we must use this reasserted freedom in a grand attack on the problems of the cold war. We cannot say that one of these things ought to be done first and the other second. We must do both at the same time. We cannot first win freedom from fear at home and then exercise that freedom in an attempt to find a new and better foreign policy, nor can we try to end the cold war and then, with fear and suspicion lightened through the world, try to win freedom from fear at home. We can only succeed if we free ourselves from fear and win back our freedom to think, and in the very act of so doing make use of our freedom to think by boldly setting ourselves to the task of thinking our way out of the cold war.

Need Of Fresh Thinking

We must, to begin with, do some fresh thinking about the problem of Communism, both in foreign policy and at home in America. We have already so deeply conditioned ourselves, psychologically, to using the word "Communism" as a danger signal to distinguish between countries that we can deal with and countries that we cannot deal with that we are going to find it hard to carry on a reasonable debate about our problems. We should take as an example and a warning the difficulty and delay we encountered in working out a sensible and practical policy towards Yugoslavia. Beacuse the word "Communism" has a hypnotic effect on newspapers the State Department is always in danger of criticism if it uses common sense in taking advantage of the fact that there are Communists in Yugoslavia and a number of other countries who are at the same time independent nationalists, and will therefore find ways of getting along with us if we show more respect for their independence than Russia does.

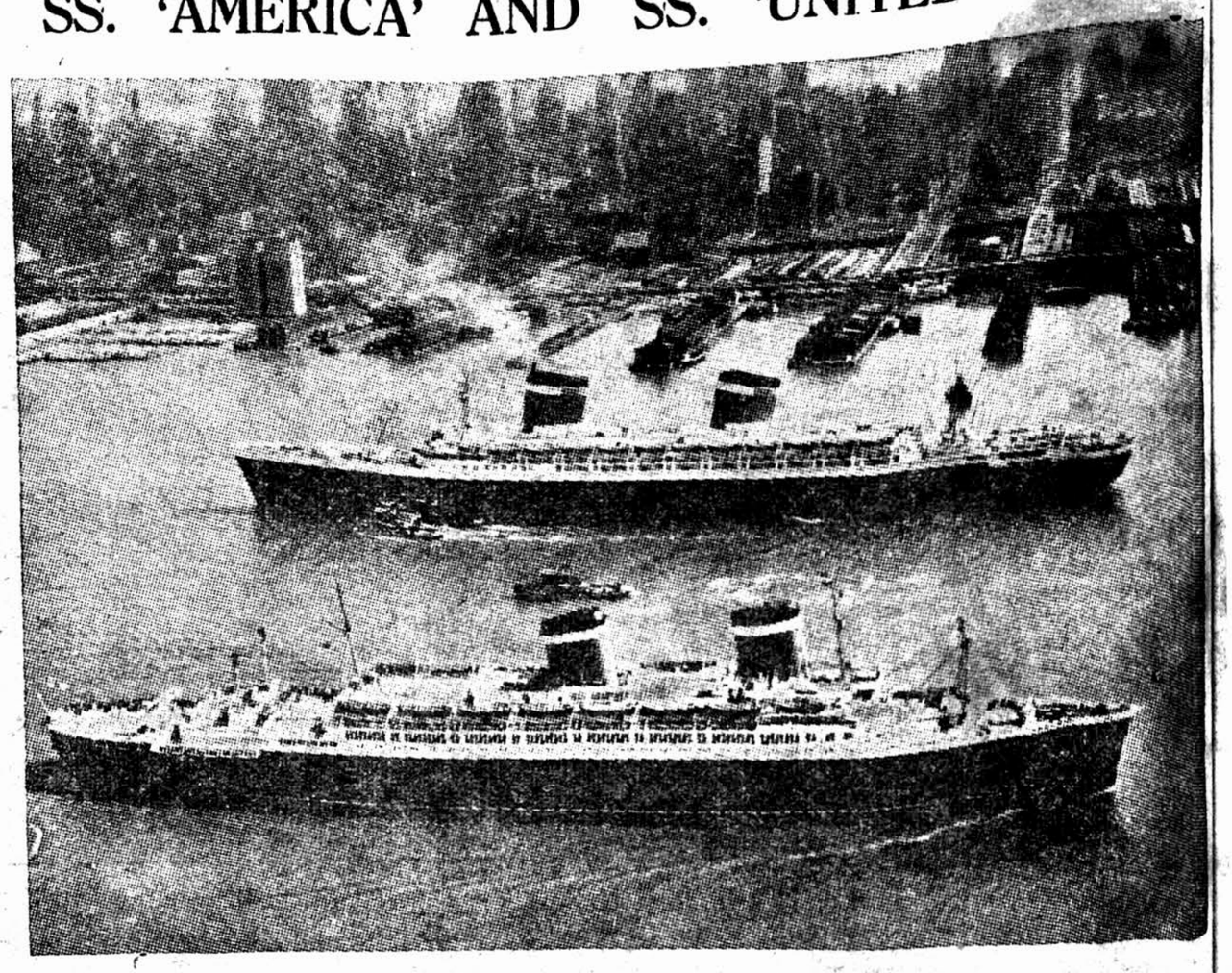
The latest and greatest disaster in our foreign policy is another example of the hypnotic use of the word "Communist."

By the violence of their opposition to a government with even a few Communists in it the China Lobby and its friends in the Congress prevented us from helping to bring into being a moderate government in China and forced us to follow a policy that resulted in putting China completely under the power of the Communists.

Demanding that we follow up this policy to the bitter end, they are now in fact making us forge ahead into complete alliance with and dependence on Russia.

—I.N.S.

SS. 'AMERICA' AND SS. 'UNITED STATES'



The S. S. America, half-hour on its way to Europe (foregro und), passes the S. S. United States' heading for its New York harbour berth. These two ships of the U.S. Lines are the largest vessels in the U.S. trans-Atlantic passenger service. As a troop carrier, the 'United States' can carry 14,000 soldiers and their full equipment 10,000 miles without putting into port for fuel or supplies.

When China Lobby Catches Ear

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